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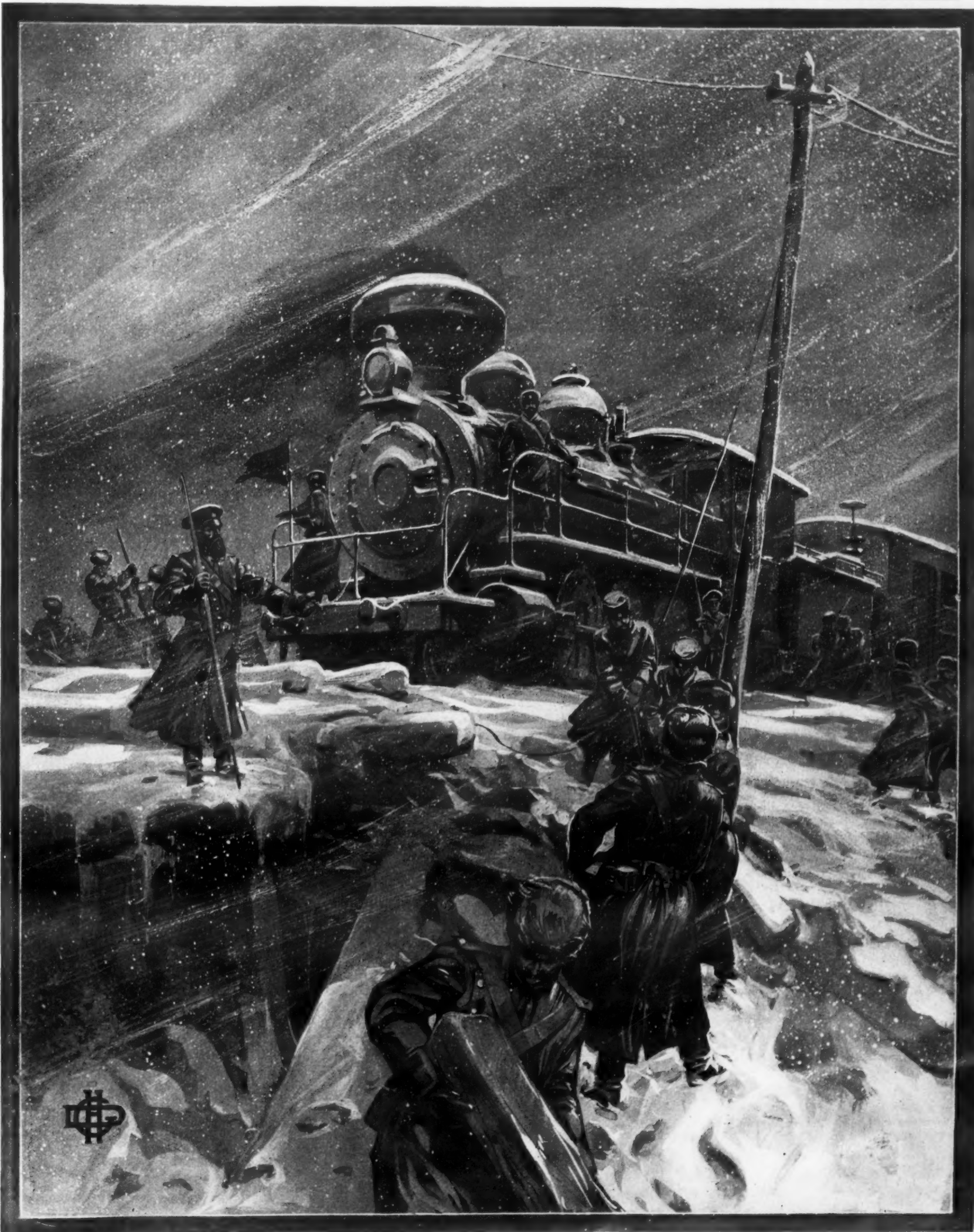
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ICE AND SNOW INCREASE THE HARDSHIPS OF WAR.

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Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, March 24, 1904

The South Against Lynching.

SEVERAL EVENTS have recently occurred in the South which, while they have served to call the attention of the world afresh to the prevalence of the lynching mania, have also served to show a stern and vigorous determination on the part of the chief executives of several Southern States to stamp out this loathsome plague and free the country from its shame and horror. Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, and more recently the Governors of Virginia and Mississippi, have expressed their purpose in emphatic speech, and still more in prompt and decisive action, to suppress the spirit of lawlessness within their respective States by every means within their power.

In order to forestall and prevent a probable outbreak of mob violence, Governor Montague, of Virginia, took swift and summary action, both in assuring an outraged community a prompt trial of a man guilty of a fiendish crime, and the criminal himself the protection due him while the trial was in progress. The action of Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, in a similar case was equally prompt, energetic, and effective; an action, too, which receives an additional interest from the fact that it was taken by a man who had only recently made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of negro disfranchisement and the restriction of expenses for colored schools. But it is this same Governor Vardaman, who was elected on the platform of a reactionary policy toward the negro, who has now gone further than any Southern Governor has ever done in his efforts to prevent violence and injustice to a negro charged with crime, and who declares that instigators of lynchings shall be punished and prisoners protected against despicable outrages of mobs, even if he has to issue State bonds to defray the expenses of his efforts.

Surely, with a man of this spirit and determination in control, we may hope and believe that mob law will soon be a thing of the past in Mississippi. And these examples of vigor and resolution on the part of the Governors of Virginia and Mississippi cannot fail to have an immediate, profound, and lasting effect for good upon the whole country; for lynching outrages are by no means confined to the South, and these examples in the prompt enforcement of law are needed everywhere, Republican Ohio included. In re-enforcement of these efforts on the part of Southern executives to secure respect for law in their respective States, comes the clear, lofty, and impassioned appeal of Booker-T. Washington to the pulpit and the press of America, that they shall speak out against the lynching evil in a manner that shall arouse public sentiment and "compel the mob to cease insulting our courts, our Governors, and our legal authority; to cease bringing shame and ridicule upon our Christian civilization."

Mr. Washington finds adequate occasion for this appeal in the fact that three negroes had been burned at the stake in various parts of the South in the previous fortnight, although no one of the three had been charged with the particular crime which has furnished the usual pretext for lynching. Mr. Washington rightly sees in this circumstance a confirmation of the fears of all friends of law and order that the lynching mania, if allowed to spread unchecked, would soon begin to wreak its insane and demoniac fury upon all grades of offenders, without regard to their color or the nature of their crimes. It is this aspect of the situation, the degrading and bestializing effects of these awful scenes of blood and cruelty, which the Tuskegee educator most deprecates and which stirs his heart most deeply.

Maryland's Political Possibilities.

IT WILL strike a large majority of the unbiased, intelligent persons of this country that the Maryland Democrats' State constitution-amendment programme of abolishing the negro as a voter is needless and unwise. It is needless because there is not the faintest

reason for any fear of negro domination there. The black man was only 20.7 per cent. of Maryland's population in 1890, and still less, or 19.8 per cent., in 1900. He comprised less than a fifth of the State's inhabitants four years ago, and is constantly shrinking relatively to the aggregate population.

Half a dozen States—Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama—have already, in their constitutions, eliminated the negro. In each of those States, however, he bears a far larger proportion to the aggregate number of inhabitants than he does in Maryland, while in two of them—South Carolina and Mississippi—he is in the majority. Whatever legitimate fear there may have been of negro ascendancy in any of the six States which have already excluded the black man from the suffrage, there is not the smallest shadow of an excuse for Maryland to do this.

Maryland's programme is unwise because it may lead to retaliation by the Republicans. In State and presidential elections Maryland has recently been carried by the Republicans several times. Its electoral vote was given to McKinley in 1896 and 1900. Under a fair poll and honest count Roosevelt will probably carry it in 1904. It is possible that in some of the divisions between the parties, in 1904 or in the near future, Maryland's abolished negro vote might turn the scale against the Republicans. If this should occur next November it might compel the Republicans in the short session of the present Congress to take the preliminary steps toward the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and reduce Maryland's representation in Congress and the electoral college. In that case the last estate of Maryland and her associate offenders would be a good deal worse than the first. Here is a peril to which Mr. Gorman and his associate nullifiers of the Federal organic law should give immediate and serious attention.

Our Bad College Spelling.

MUCH IS said in the papers about college English. The people within and without college walls declare that students write badly. But there is a thing more fundamental than their poor English style; it is the matter of their spelling. Many college men, as proved by their essays, cannot spell. They frequently make the mistake of transforming writing into witting, and of dining into dinning—an echo probably of the noise of a college dining-room.

But poor spelling is not confined to college students. College professors are not free from the blame. A letter lies before the writer in which the distinguished head of a most important department in an American college declares that a certain candidate, whom he has recommended, is competent. A New England college professor has recently said that in making applications for a place in English several candidates wrote of the salary. Of course, also, a man may lack culture and spell correctly. Spelling is more or less a matter of an arbitrary bit of knowledge. But whatever may be the psychological relations of the art, the schools should teach boys and girls to spell. By incorrect spelling the higher ranges of learning are rendered less impressive.

Shall We Pension Everybody?

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong, united, and outspoken opposition of the press of the country, regardless of party, to the service pension bill introduced by Mr. Sulloway, there is reason to fear that it will ultimately become a law. And this in the face of the fact that the national treasury is threatened with a deficit of about \$40,000,000 at the end of another fiscal year, and that we are already committed to the most liberal war-pension system ever borne by any people, involving an annual expenditure of nearly \$140,000,000. If this proposed bill is passed, it is estimated that it will add about 100,000 names to the pension rolls, and at least \$20,000,000 to the pension budget, and possibly twice or thrice that amount.

But the increase of national expenditure which this new pension bill will entail upon the country will be the least among the evils resulting from its enactment. It will go further than anything has yet done to make patriotism, already a much-cheaper word, synonymous with selfishness, and will commit us at once and for all time to the sordid and vicious doctrine that every man who suffers or sacrifices anything for his country must expect his reward for it sooner or later in hard cash.

Such a doctrine, it need hardly be said, applied in every sphere of life, would rob humanity of much that is finest, sweetest, and noblest in all its achievements, and would reduce everything that makes for heroism and self-denial among men to the level of the bargain counter. It would turn every American soldier into a hireling incited to do battle for his country, not by threats of invasion or disruption, but by the jingle of the money to be paid to him afterward should he survive the chances of war. It will not be a fight for glory, for the homage of a grateful people, but a conflict for filthy lucre.

It is difficult to see how, with this proposed law in force, the government could summon its citizens to arms again with old-time appeals to their valor and patriotism—"Thy country needs thee, come"—the call that has thrilled and moved so many hearts and stirred to action so many brave souls in other days. Under the new system a call to arms for any purpose, no matter what its precise terms might be, must be

regarded as a straight business proposition—a plain *quid pro quo* transaction.

And if this service law, why not go further? Where is the end? Those who served in the ranks are by no means the only ones who suffered keenly and grievously both in body and purse by the operations of the Civil War. Some eloquent writer has paid a noble tribute to the heroism and devotion of the unnumbered millions "who remained behind," the men and women who agonized at home and often sacrificed their all, that those at the front might be strengthened and helped to keep at the fight. The country owes more than it can ever hope to repay to these unknown ones "who remained behind" and did the duties that needed to be done at home no less than at the front. Why not search them out and round them up now, and pension them, too?

The Plain Truth.

IT MAY well be doubted whether a measure fraught with larger possibilities of evil to the country has ever been introduced in Congress than the so-called anti-injunction bill now pending in the House of Representatives. Some plausible arguments have been, and may-be, offered in favor of this bill, but when its real intent and object are considered—the deprivation of our courts of their most effective power to protect life and property—it is difficult to understand how any intelligent and fair-minded man can honestly support it. The measure contemplates nothing more than a radical and most revolutionary change in the powers granted to our courts of law, a change for which no apparent warrant exists in the experience of the country at large. The legislation proposed derives its most dangerous feature from the fact that it is avowedly in the interests of a special class—the labor unionists—who thus appeal to the national Legislature for help in their effort to compel employers to discriminate against free or non-union labor. It is almost inconceivable that Congress could be induced to lend its aid to a movement of this sort, which could only serve to widen the unhappy breach now existing between capital and labor and add new elements of bitterness to the struggle.

WITH NEARLY a round million of pensioners on the roll, and a bill of disbursements under this heading footing up to nearly \$140,000,000 a year, the country is in no mood to listen patiently to new pension schemes of a general nature; but this disposition will not prevent it from favoring in advance the proposition to have a bill passed by Congress this year granting pensions to old and disabled members of the life-saving service. In addition to pensions for the widows and orphans of life-savers who have died from injury or disease contracted while in the service, the measure provides for the creation of a retired list of superintendents and surfmen who have reached a certain age, under a stipend of seventy-five per cent. of the pay they were receiving at the time of retirement. No class of men in the public service, with the possible exception of firemen in cities, has such difficult and dangerous duties to perform as the life-saving crews along our coasts, and no class is composed of such faithful, hard-working, and deserving men. The regular pay is meagre in comparison with the actual value of their services in saving property, to say nothing of saving life, where the value is beyond estimation. According to the records of the life-saving service, the amount of property saved since the introduction of the system, in 1871, to the present year was over \$170,000,000, while the number of shipwrecked persons succored in the same period was 21,680. Behind these figures lie stories of heroism and self-sacrifice as glorious as any in the annals of our race. The debt which the country owes to many of these men no money can ever repay.

IT IS encouraging to be reminded by so high and competent an authority as the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, a member of the permanent court of international arbitration at The Hague, that "there is nothing now to prevent any great nation of the world from appealing to Russia and Japan and offering its good offices in bringing the present conflict before the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague for a peaceful solution." It is to be remembered that the articles of The Hague convention adopted in 1899 expressly provide that any of the signatory powers "not interested in the dispute shall have right to offer good offices of mediation even during the course of hostilities," and it is further provided that the exercise of this right is not to be regarded by either of the contending Powers as an unfriendly act. According to a recent cable dispatch from Paris, Great Britain has already made an offer of this kind through King Edward, but apparently without result thus far. As might have been expected, the extreme militarists and critics of The Hague court have not been slow in seizing upon the present war in the far East in support of their contention that this peace tribunal would prove weak and ineffective in any great war crisis. On this point Mr. Straus very justly observes that no occasion exists for a lack of confidence in The Hague tribunal. Whatever may be the issue of the present conflict, this international court will be strengthened, for the terrible suffering and loss which both the contending Powers are certain to undergo can only serve to emphasize anew to all the world the necessity of adjusting international differences by wiser and more humane methods than those of war and carnage.



PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



IN VIEW OF the fact that there are about ninety thousand Chinamen resident in the United States, despite the exclusion laws, and that some of them have been here for many years, it seems not a little surprising that with a single exception there is not a man of this race who appears to have any chance to wear the uniform of an officer of the United States Army. The exception noted is only of recent date, the party thus distinguished being a young man of the name of Samuel Sung



SAMUEL SUNG YOUNG.
The only Chinaman who has a chance to wear the uniform of a United States Army officer.

Young, a Chinese student at the University of California. Mr. Young was recently appointed by Governor Pardee, of California, a lieutenant in the university cadet regiment. Should he rise to major or higher he will be eligible for a second lieutenantcy in the United States Army. Lieutenant Young is a son of Rev. W. C. Young, a regularly ordained clergyman of the Episcopal Church and formerly rector of a mission in San Francisco. After his graduation at the University of California, this young Chinaman expects to come East and take a post-graduate course in pedagogics at Columbia University, to fit himself for a teacher among his own people in China.

NUMEROUS REPORTS have come from China since the return to that country of Wu Ting-Fang, formerly Chinese minister at Washington, to the effect that he had been practically relegated to obscurity by the Chinese government, as a mark of its displeasure at his outspoken and progressive spirit and attitude, and his manifest interest in the reform movements of the day. Whether these rumors are verified or not by the appointment of the popular and distinguished diplomat to the post of vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce at Peking remains to be seen. It was apparently a considerable advance from the under-secretaryship which he had been holding since his return. The establishment of the new board did not arouse expectations on the part of the Chinese merchants, who are fully aware that the government is less influenced by recognition of China's commercial and financial necessities than by the desire to create new posts for the ever-increasing number of officials. It is understood that the establishment of the board was the result of the advice of Prince Ching, head of the foreign office. Prince Tsai-Chen, Prince Ching's son, who visited the United States some time ago, is the president of the board. A second vice-president is Chen Pi, an active enemy of reform.



WU TING-FANG,
Who has become vice-president of the Chinese board of commerce.
Parker.

IT IS REPORTED on credible authority that the Duke of Marlborough is likely soon to become Viceroy of Ireland, owing to the precarious state of the health of Lady Dudley, wife of Lord Dudley, the present incumbent of that position. The post is one, it is said, that must necessarily be held by a wealthy man, since the salary attached, though large, is barely sufficient to pay more than a tithe of the expenditures of the establishment which a viceroy is expected



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,
Who may soon succeed Lord Dudley in the high post of viceroy of Ireland.—*Lafayette.*

to maintain. The Duke of Marlborough has the qualifications of wealth as well as others befitting him for this responsible post, being not only possessed of a large fortune of his own, but also having as his wife one of the richest of the young American women of the day, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. Should the expected event happen the latter would thus become the vice-queen of the Emerald Isle. The Irish court at Dublin has usually been maintained on a scale of truly royal magnificence, and in this respect it will certainly not suffer by the preferment of the duke and his American bride. The time was not long ago when

the representatives of English government in Ireland had to perform their duties under conditions which were trying, and sometimes inimical to their safety, but the attitude of the English government toward Ireland during the past few years has gone far to placate the old feeling of hatred and distrust.

A MISSION to Europe of a unique and specially interesting kind was that recently undertaken by Professor George F. Atkinson, the well-known botanist, who has been connected with Cornell University for the past eleven years. The purpose of the trip was to become acquainted with as many of the European mushrooms as possible in their fresh condition in the fields and forests, and Professor Atkinson spent three months in this work in



PROFESSOR GEORGE F. ATKINSON,
A Cornell professor who has been studying mushrooms in Europe.—*Rockwood.*

England, Sweden, France, and Germany. This study and research derived its value and importance from the fact that there is a great resemblance between the fungi of Europe and those of North America. Professor Atkinson spent a portion of his time in studying types of American mushrooms collected in this country twenty-five to fifty years ago, and now deposited in the Royal Herbarium at Kew, England, and in the herbarium of the Museum of Paris. He collected in Europe about two thousand specimens of mushrooms, representing nearly five hundred species. The plants were dried and shipped to America, to be placed in the botanical collection in Cornell University. Also, while collecting, the professor photographed about three hundred different species of the European mushrooms, many of them being very curious and beautiful. Professor Atkinson is the author of a volume of stories of plant life, and a number of text-books in botany, and is a frequent contributor to botanical journals.

IT IS NOT often that the fickleness of Dame Fortune finds a more notable illustration than in the case of Dr. Jameson, who has just been selected to succeed Sir John Gordon Sprigg as premier of Cape Colony, the most important office under the British crown in that part of the world. It seems strange, indeed, that a man should attain this distinction who not longer ago than 1897 was regarded by many of his own countrymen as a reckless and unprincipled adventurer, who if he had his just deserts would have dangled at the end of a rope. For it was Dr. Jameson who led the inglorious and unsuccessful raid from Bechuanaland into the Transvaal a short time previous to the outbreak of the Boer war. This foray naturally irritated and enraged the Boers, and was doubtless one of the prime causes of the conflict which followed. It was charged that Dr. Jameson acted under the sanction, if not the positive direction, of the late Cecil Rhodes, whose lieutenant he had been on the police force of Bechuanaland, but no evidence of this was adduced at the trial of Jameson and his followers. The raid was generally execrated in England, and the responsibility for it promptly repudiated by the British government. Since the war Dr. Jameson, who is a man of superior education and attainments, has been active in Cape Colony politics as a leader of the Progressives against the Africander Bund, or pro-Boer party, which was defeated in the recent elections.



DR. JAMESON.
The famous raider who has become premier of Cape Colony.—*Elliott & Fry.*

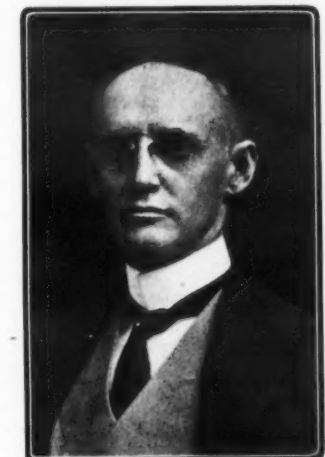
CRITICS OF fashionable society in this and other lands have frequently and emphatically asserted that no woman who has ambitions for social prominence and leadership, and who responds to all the calls and demands upon her time and strength which such aspirations involve, can at the same time rightfully fulfill her duties as a wife and a mother. This criticism

has recently met with a direct challenge by so high an authority in matters social as Mrs. George J. Gould, who is also acknowledged to be a capable, devoted, and most exemplary mother. In an article contributed to the March number of *The Club Woman* Mrs. Gould endeavors to show that a reasonable amount of attention to social duties is by no means irreconcilable with the performance of the duties of motherhood. "There is absolutely no reason," writes Mrs. Gould, "why sharing in the pleasures of social life is incompatible with devotion in the domestic circle. It is as her children grow older that a woman's growth, mentally, must keep pace with that of the active young minds about her; she must broaden her social horizon, keep in touch with the world and abreast of events in the every-day turmoil about her." That perfunctory and infrequent manifestations of maternal interest are no part of the scheme of motherhood, as Mrs. Gould comprehends it, is indicated by an article in the same number of *The Club Woman* giving details of Mrs. Gould's management of her children's nursery, including the diet, exercise, and other parts of their daily regimen.



MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD,
Who asserts that a woman may take an active part in society and yet be a good mother.—*Dupont.*

A FEW WEEKS ago the gratifying announcement was made from St. Petersburg that the Russian government, at the instance of the Czar, had abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad; an advanced move on the part of the Czar comparable in its importance and significance to the emancipation of the serfs. It now appears, according to a statement furnished by a leading European news agency, that Czar Nicholas was induced to take this forward step through arguments and representations made to him by Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, who had an interview with the Emperor recently at St. Petersburg. It is stated in this account that "Mr. Stone urged upon his Majesty the wisdom of abolishing the censorship, and as a result of the manner in which the matter was represented to him the Czar called upon M. de Plehve, Minister of the Interior, for a report on the subject. This report having been made, the Czar gave an order that the censorship should cease." To thus be the means of bringing Russia into line with other civilized nations in a matter of such vital importance as an unrestricted foreign news service is surely an achievement entitling Manager Stone to the gratitude of the civilized world.



MR. MELVILLE E. STONE,
Associated Press manager, who induced the Czar to abolish the censorship on news.—*Gessford.*

THE LATEST American girl to attract wide attention abroad is Miss Geraldine Farrar, a young singer from Boston, who has recently come into fame for two reasons. The most sensational of these is the fact that the crown prince of Germany was reported to have fallen in love with her and to have paid her ardent attentions, and that a Berlin journal commented upon the story and made reflections on Miss Farrar, who promptly sued the paper for damages and won her suit. Miss Farrar's other claim to distinction will be more lasting, and it is that she is the youngest singer ever given a star position at the opera in Berlin. Only unusual ability could have gained her that compliment. Her voice is so superb and her presence so attractive that for next season she has been engaged for the Grand Opera at Paris, where new triumphs are predicted for her. Miss Farrar was born in Malden, Mass., and gave evidence of her superb gift at a very early age. Her talent was developed and perfected by a careful and thorough musical education under the best masters.



MISS GERALDINE FARRAR,
American singer with whom the crown prince of Germany was said to have fallen in love.—*Purdy.*

A Missionary's Success in Korea

THE AMERICAN minister to Korea has had a unique history in the world of medicine and of diplomacy. He has graduated from the work of a medical missionary into that of a Korean and American diplomat, and the place he vacated has been filled by a body of medical and preaching and teaching evangelists, Roman Catholic and Protestant. Dr. H. N. Allen, a medical missionary to China in the employ of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York, had his attention called to Korea in 1883. In 1884 he informed his board that he wished to go to Korea, either for it or independently in case it was not able to send him; that he felt sure he could do sufficient medical work for the foreign community to pay his expenses. The board telegraphed him to go, and within a year after his arrival he was able to pay over to it from his practice three times the amount of salary he received. This success, as well as the warm reception given him by the natives of all ranks and classes, was due to the fact that soon after his arrival an *emeute* occurred in which, with other notables, Prince Min Yong Ik was severely wounded by a would-be assassin.

Dr. Allen had been introduced to the government as physician to the American legation, since the presence of missionaries was not openly allowed. The American minister, therefore, at once offered the services of his physician to the government. The wounded prince was cared for, his severed arteries tied, and his numerous cuts cleansed and united; but as the revolution progressed, the patient had to be moved from place to place for safety, causing the re-opening of the wounds, followed by septic fever and a three-months' illness. Eventually, however, the prince made a good recovery, and the doctor was made court physician and given many presents by the royal family, of which the King frequently assured him he was a

member by virtue of being the savior of Min Yong Ik.

During the revolution Dr. Allen was called upon to treat large numbers of wounded Chinese soldiers. This treatment, being also blessed with remarkable success, did much to raise him in the general esteem, and his house was thronged day and night by wounded and sick natives. Having no place to put surgical cases, and not having time to go from house to house to attend to the sick, he proposed, through his legation, to the Korean government that if it would give him a house, furnish food, fuel, medicines, and attendance, he would organize a hospital and give it his time for no pay. This suggestion was acted upon at once, notwithstanding much opposition on the part of certain non-Christian foreigners. The work of the hospital was very successful. Eleven thousand patients were cared for the first year, and Dr. Allen was allowed to apply to his missionary society for another physician to aid in the work, thus once for all opening the way to the entrance of missionaries. Also a medical school was organized at the hospital, and provided with funds by the government. Rev. H. T. Underwood assisted Doctors Allen and Heron in this school.

From being in daily attendance upon the royal family, Dr. Allen was finally prevailed upon to accompany the first Korean minister to Washington, where he arrived early in 1888 and remained until near the close of 1889, when he severed his connection with the Korean government to go back to Korea and organize a new medical work in the interior. Not finding the way clear for this undertaking, and being strongly urged by his Majesty to re-enter his service, he was very glad to accept an appointment early in 1890 as United States secretary of legation at Seoul, Korea, and subsequently he was promoted to be minister to Korea, a position he now occupies, when diplomacy in the far East is so difficult.

There was and still is a very strong opposition to the Christian religion in Korea. The Catholics had already suffered martyrdom, and were living in disguise in 1884. Protestant missionaries had in some cases not even been allowed to land, and Dr. Allen would have had trouble but for the strong letters he was able to bring from Shanghai to the few foreigners in authority in Seoul. It was not very long before he was the regularly appointed physician to each legation and the customs, at a good salary in each case. Yet while in this way allowed to enter and acquire land, it soon became known to the King that he was a missionary, and soon after the hospital was opened he was able to tell the sick and the dying of "the Great Physician," using the official government interpreter for this purpose, while tracts in Chinese characters were often carried away from his office table, resulting later in the conversion, in some cases, of the one who did the thieving.

In this case the superiority of Western medicine over the Oriental methods (medical practice in Korea is the same as in China) was so evident as to break down effectually the barriers to Christianity. Soon the Catholic priests threw aside their disguise, came out in their regular robes, and began the erection of foreign-built churches, schools, and houses. Protestants came in in numbers and began their work unopposed, and Korea is now in a fair way to become Christian. Dr. Allen, as American minister to Korea, now holds the stage in the diplomatic world, as Russia and Japan are at issue over that empire, and as the nations of the civilized world are liable to be involved. Dr. Allen's career illustrates how large the opportunities are in the far East for the healing art, and how the affairs of nations are often determined by those devoted and unselfish persons who contemplate nothing more than "doing good."

How Ships Are Stretched

WHEN a residence or business house is found to be too small for the accommodation of its occupants it is an easy matter to build an annex, or, if there is not sufficient ground, extra stories may be added without much difficulty. But, in this day of travel, when a ship becomes inadequate for the business, a very different problem confronts the steamship company, as ships must be stretched from the centre. The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, of Baltimore, was recently called upon to enlarge one of the fine steamships of its fleet. The *Decatur H. Miller*, a vessel which plies between Baltimore and Savannah, was selected as the victim for this peculiar operation in ship surgery. The work, which is not common in ship-building, only fifteen ocean-going vessels having been thus operated on in the past fifty years, was placed in the hands of the Maryland Steel Company, with Mr. Joseph Mills in charge.

The tearing apart of the ship was sublet to the Baltimore Dry Dock and Ship-building Company, to whose yard she was taken. The big steamship was first dismantled of her upper structure, rigging, and funnels. She was then placed in the dry-dock, the forward part on shores, such as are used in launching a vessel, and propped up by rows of long poles on each side. A sectional chart was then made of the ship, as it was necessary to proceed with caution in order not to injure the plates. It was decided to cut through in a zigzag

manner just six feet forward of the after bulkhead in the fire-room. For eight days a large force of men worked, carefully drawing bolts, removing the plates, sawing the rib work, cutting out the obstructing state-rooms, and finally halving the keel. On the ninth day the crisis came when the great bow was to be pulled

away from the stern. Previously four "crabs" had been placed at the head of the dock and made strong by wooden piles driven at intervals. Four six-inch hawsers were then made fast to the vessel and carried to the "crabs." Thirty-two men manned the capstans and another hawser was worked by a steam derrick.

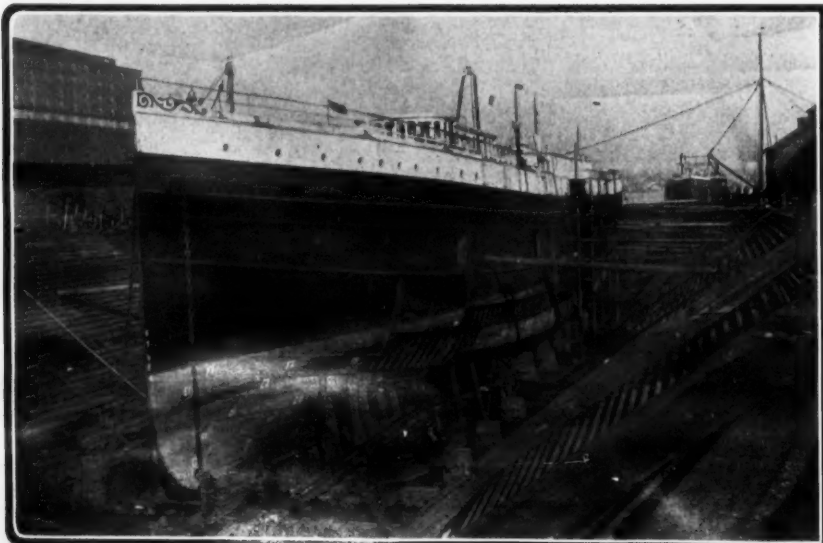
When all was ready the signal was given, and in just thirty-seven minutes one-half of the big ship had moved thirty feet toward the head of the dock. Other props were put in, and it took several weeks longer to complete the lengthening of the vessel.

At all stages the work progressed without trouble or accident, and Mr. Mills walked proudly around the great hull with the air of a surgeon who has successfully performed a difficult operation; while Chief Engineer Disney, of the *Miller*, hovered near and examined his ship with the eagerness of a professional nurse in attendance on a patient. When the work at Baltimore had been completed the ship went down to the Maryland Steel Company's works at Sparrow's Point, where new boilers were placed in the built-in space. Thirty feet was added, making the vessel's length 297 feet, and her capacity was increased 300 tons. Before long the *Decatur H. Miller* will be returned to her owners, the gaping wounds all healed, and once more she will sail out to join her sister ships on the bosom of the Atlantic—

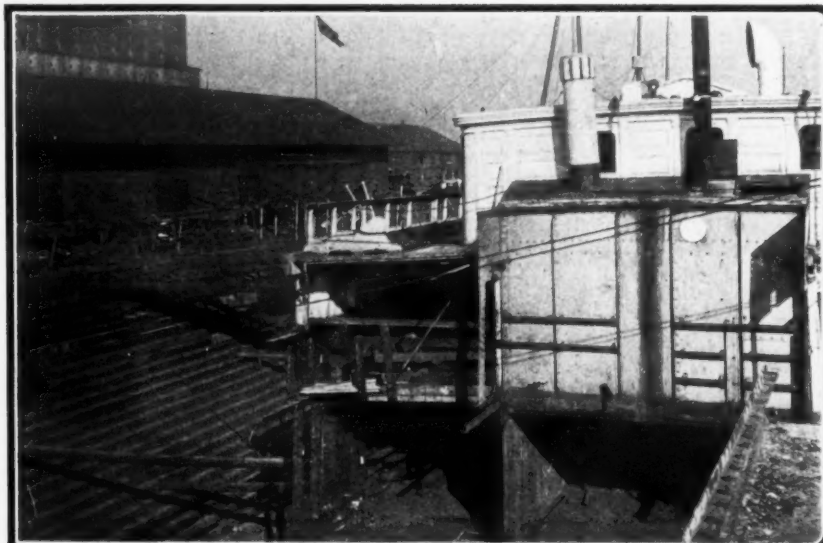
"Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel
Which shall laugh at all disaster."



HOW THE BIG SHIP WAS STRETCHED—ZIGZAG MANNER IN WHICH THE CUT WAS MADE DISCLOSED.
Mrs. Charles R. Miller.



STEAMSHIP "DECATUR H. MILLER" IN THE DRY-DOCK DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.
Mrs. Charles R. Miller.



VIEW FROM THE UPPER DECK, SHOWING HOW COMPLETELY THE VESSEL WAS CUT IN TWO.
Mrs. Charles R. Miller.



HUNGHUSES, OR BANDITS, WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE RAILROAD IN MANCHURIA, ATTACKING COSSACKS WHO GUARD THE TRACK.—*Illustrated London News*.



RUSSIAN TROOPS HASTENING TO THE SCENE OF WAR, REFRESHED WITH TEA FROM SAMOVARS AT A STATION ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.—*The Graphic*.



TRANSPORTING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS BY SLEIGH ACROSS FROZEN LAKE BAIKAL, SIBERIA, AT A GAP IN THE RAILWAY—THOUSANDS OF MEN HAVE BEEN FROST-BITTEN THERE, AND SOME HAVE PERISHED.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



PROVISION TRAIN OF RUSSIAN FORCES FLOODING TO THE FRONT OVER HARD AND WEARYING ROADS IN THE WINTRY WILDS OF MANCHURIA.
Illustrirte Zeitung.



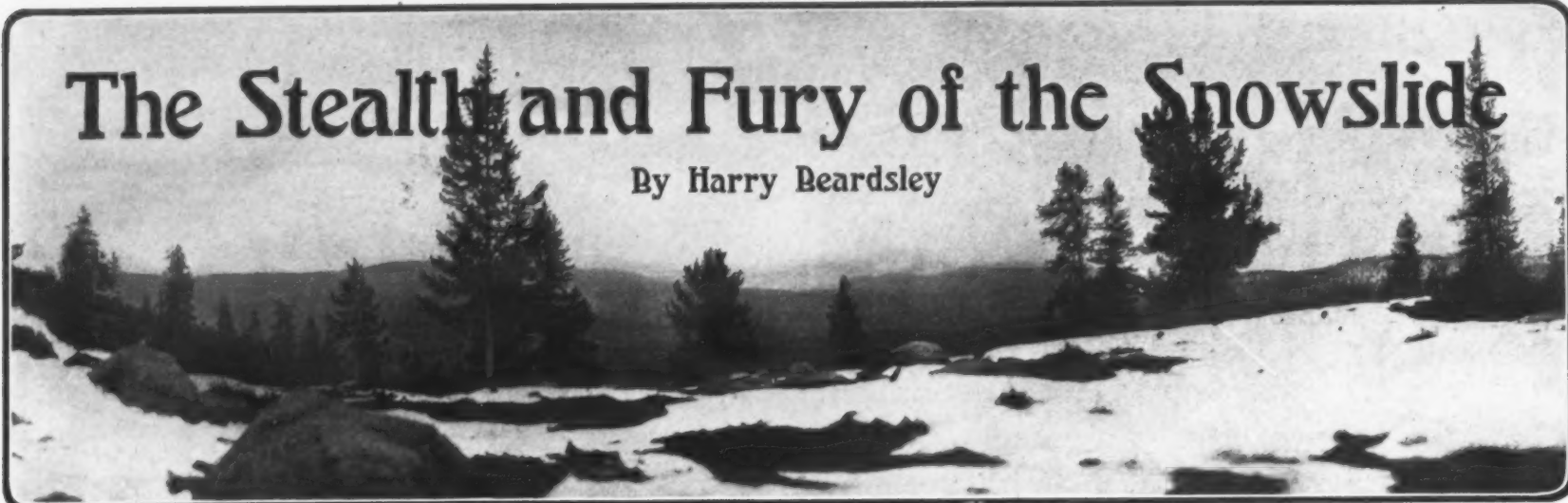
JAPAN'S ODD WAR TRANSPORT SERVICE—HUNDREDS OF JINRICKSHA-MEN, BARGEMEN, AND PORTERS CARRYING ARMY SUPPLIES ON KOREA'S DIFFICULT ROADS.—*Illustrated London News*.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

COSSACK RAILWAY GUARD ATTACKED BY CHINESE BANDITS, AND CURIOUS SCENES IN THE RUSH OF THE ARMIES TO THE FRONT.

The Stealth and Fury of the Snowslide

By Harry Beardsley



PERPETUAL SNOW AT THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN IDAHO—A DAY IN MID-AUGUST.

SNOWSLIDES ARE among the greatest perils to those who travel in winter in the high and declivitous mountains of the West; for while these mighty avalanches are ponderous and all-destroying, they are more stealthy, quick, and treacherous than wild beasts. A single misstep of the traveler, the disturbing of a stone, will start a rush of huge snow bodies that gain terrific speed and force with their descent, so that they sweep a clean and clearly defined swath on the mountain side, just as though a giant sickle had mowed a broad path through great timbers, and, with a roar like a chorus of thunders, had swept the mangled, uprooted trees and boulders of rock, hundreds of tons in weight, for thousands of feet down the mountain and far into the bordering canyon. And in the summer, when the simple mountain flowers are growing in these clean paths of tremendous destruction, it is very interesting to study the snowslide, and to hear the tales of the experiences of those who have narrowly escaped death in them.

Almost invariably the avalanches occur on mountain sides of a certain definite formation. From the base to a point near the summit there must be a gradual and constant rise on a smooth and even plane. But near the summit there seems to be usually an angle—the ascent, instead of continuing gradually, becomes abrupt, sometimes perpendicular. It is this formation that gives the snowslide its headway. The disturbance takes place at the mountain top, the loosened snow falls with sudden force down the short and nearly perpendicular section of the mountain side, and, striking the snow body immediately below, loosens and moves it downward, the volume and momentum increasing as the snow sweeps on. There are some spots in the mountains where snowslides are of annual occurrence. Usually they are started by the melting of the snow at the mountain top.

At the summit of the snowslide mountains there is what is known as a comb. The snow has drifted and crusted as the cold wind carried it along until it extends in a layer beyond and above the face of the mountain, like the visor of a cap or the eaves above the sides of a house. The melting of the snow or the wayward step of the traveler loosens this comb and it falls. That is the beginning of the snowslide. And woe to all living things in its path!

Yet men have been buried in the snow of an avalanche and have lived. One of these, a miner and cattleman of Montana and Idaho, described his experience to me. The slide occurred on "Sesesh" summit, in a part of the general range which forms the boundary line between these two States. And, incidentally, it is an interesting fact that a large part of this section of the Rocky Mountains has never been penetrated by white men, so that the exact line which separates Idaho and Montana was never determined and remains to this day undefined. Sesesh summit is distinguished for two things: the depth of the snowfall there and the abundance of snowslides; yet the summit is directly in the path of a frequently-traveled trail. The snow lies for weeks twenty feet deep, and even in the summer-time there are star-

ling evidences of its depth. The trail through this section of the mountains is marked by the blazing of the trees, the traveler with his axe occasionally cutting chips out of their bark as he passes along, so that those who follow will not lose the way, the foot trail

being covered by the snow. Passing along the trail in summer one sees the blaze marks on the trees twenty-five feet above the ground. And these gashes were made by travelers who walked along on "skees," or snow-shoes, on the snow's surface in the bleak and desolate winter-time.

The paths of the snow avalanches in the far West, sometimes hundreds of yards wide, are clearly shown by the entire absence of standing trees. The traveler crossing one of these snowslide paths appreciates his danger, and before he passes over the open space he usually pauses to make close observation of the "comb" above, for there the danger lies. "It was one of those melting days in March when I went over Sesesh summit and got caught in the slide," said the miner. "I knew all the time that it was dangerous, but I had to get through, and that's all there was to it. I was carrying a pack of provisions on my back. It weighed, I should say, about fifty pounds; and I had 'skees' on my feet; but it was hard going, because the snow was melting just a little. The trail over Sesesh is right through the heavy timber. I was making good progress, when all at once I came to the place where the snowslide falls. The timber had been swept out clean by previous slides. The snow was about six feet deep, and not a stick or a twig stood out in the smooth swath on the side of the mountain. I stopped when I got to the edge of the timber and studied a while. I knew there was danger because the snow was melting everywhere, and that's when you've got to look out for the slides. I was afraid of it all the time. I ought never to have started across there, and I knew it. But I did start—and I think I had gone about a third of the way across, hurrying as fast as I could, when the comb broke at the top. I heard the noise of it, and knew what was coming. I turned and skated back as hard as I could go, without stopping to look anywhere; and just as I reached the edge of the timber the snow struck me. I hardly knew what happened. But I know I was knocked down and stunned and buried. Then I struck a tree and grabbed it with one hand. It was my left. I held on with all my strength, but I felt myself being pulled away from it by the sliding snow. It was a horrible feeling. I hung on with that hand till I thought my wrist had broken. It seemed like several minutes, but I suppose it was only a second or two. Then the snow tore me loose and I was pounded and rolled head over heels.

"Of course I don't remember clearly what did happen. If you've ever been in a runaway, or dragged by a horse, you can get an idea of it. You know things happen fast, and when it's over you can't give all the details. That's the way it was with me in the slide. Then suddenly I realized that I had stopped, and that gave me time to think. I was straddle of a tree, and I caught it and hung on with both my legs and arms. That was what saved my life. If I had gone farther my head would have struck a stump or rock, and if I hadn't been killed outright, I would have soon smothered in the snow. But I just hugged that tree with both arms and



MEN WITH HAND-SLEDS DRAWING PROVISIONS OVER TEN FEET OF SNOW IN THE SNOWSLIDE MOUNTAINS OF IDAHO.

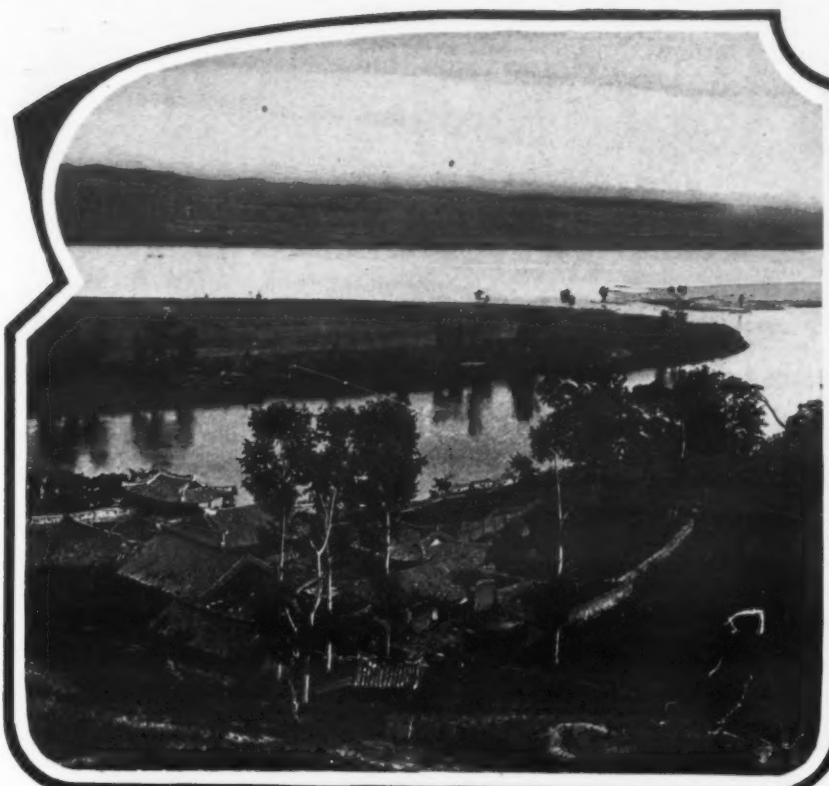


RUGGED MOUNT RANIER, WASHINGTON, WHERE TERRIFIC SNOWSLIDES ARE FREQUENT.



DECLIVITOUS SUMMITS WHERE AVALANCHES FORM IN UTAH MOUNTAINS.—Stimson.

Continued on page 274.



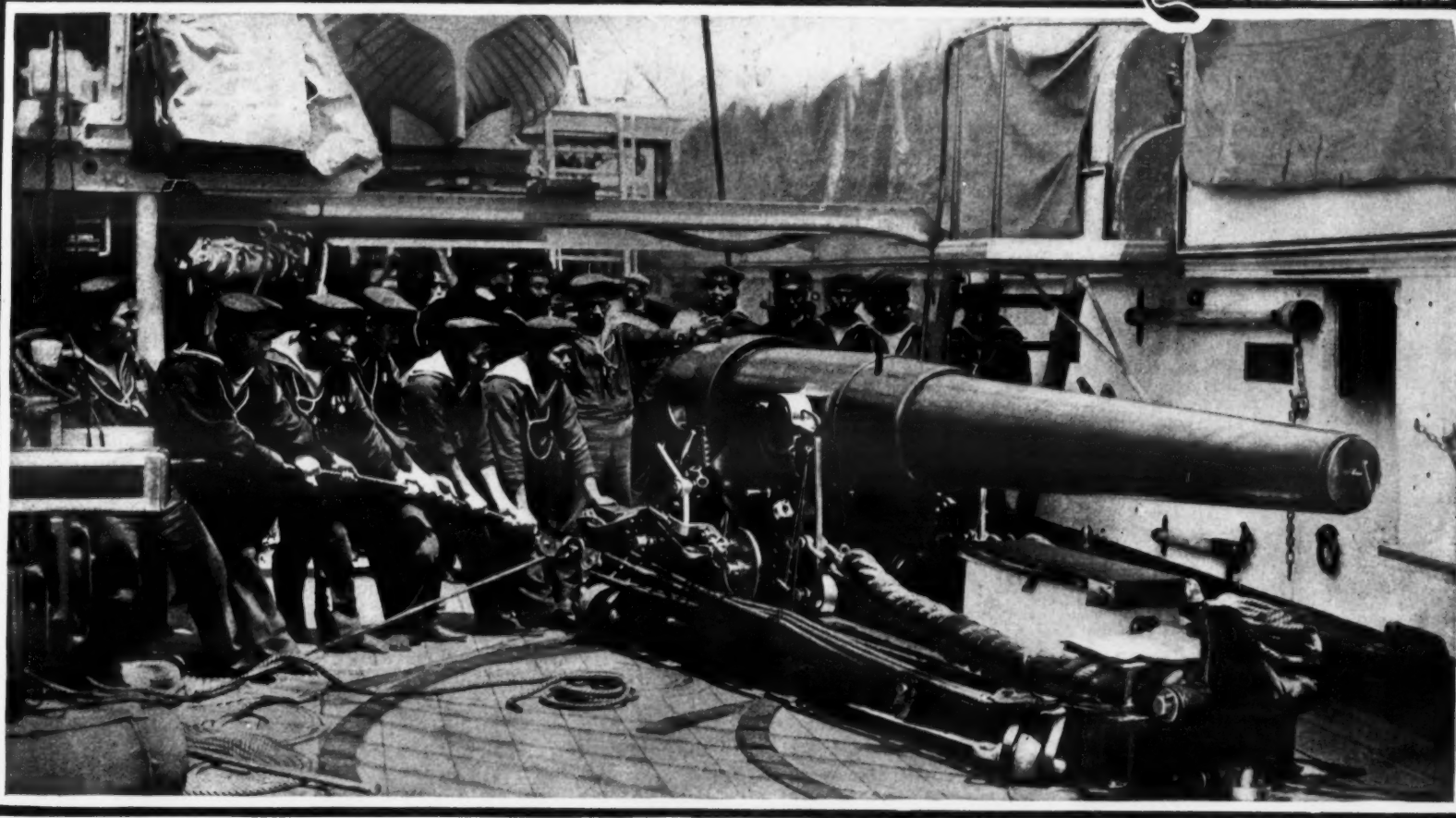
RIVER AND BUDDHIST MONASTERY AT PING-YANG, KOREA, WHERE THE JAPANESE ARE MASSING IN GREAT NUMBERS.
The World-Wide Mission.



PATRIOTIC RUSSIANS IN THE STREETS OF MOSCOW, EAGERLY BUYING "EXTRAS" GIVING THE WAR NEWS.
The Sphere.



JAPANESE TROOPS, EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT IN KOREA, HALTING FOR REST AND A MEAL.—*Le Monde Illustré.*



GUN CREW ON THE JAPANESE CRUISER "HEI YEI" PREPARING FOR A SHOT AT PORT ARTHUR.—*Charles Weidner.*

THE CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST BETWEEN CZAR AND MIKADO.
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S INTENSE INTEREST IN THE WAR, AND THE STRENUOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE.



HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT INAUGURATED AS GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE IN THE MARBLE HALL OF THE PALACE AT MANILA STANDING WHILE THE BAND PLAYS "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

On platform, left to right—Captain Noble, military aide; Hon. A. W. Ferguson, executive secretary; Hon. Cayetano Arellano, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands (who administered the oath of office); Sr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera; Vice-Governor Henry C. Ide (also inaugurated); Governor Luke E. Wright; Dean Worcester; Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, D.D.; Sr. Benito Lagarda; Hon. James F. Smith, Secretary of Public Instruction.—Photograph by Homer L. Knight.

Governor Vardaman Is Mistaken.

IN THE argument of Hon. James K. Vardaman, Governor of Mississippi, against negro education, he upsets himself. He claims that educating a negro makes him a criminal, and quotes Professor Wilcox, of Cornell University, and Dr. Winston, president of the North Carolina Agricultural College, as his authorities, using this as one of the clauses of his indictment of that race: "The negro is nearly three times as criminal in the Northeast, where he has not been a slave for a hundred years, and three and a half times as criminal in the Northwest, where he has never been a slave, as in the South, where he was a slave until 1865."

What the Governor says about the education of the negro applies with equal force to the white man. As to the negro's criminality in the Northwest he is mistaken. The easiest way to demonstrate this is to tabulate the figures, based on the census of 1890, to which he refers, showing the percentage of illiterates and prisoners in the United States that year—dividing the country into the usual subdivisions—as follows:

1890	Per cent. of illiteracy.	Per cent. of Prisoners to illiterates.	White	Negro
North Central division.	5.7	.020	.023	
North Atlantic division.	6.2	.032	.040	
Western division.	8.3	.046	.004	
South Central division.	29.7	.009	.006	
South Atlantic division.	30.9	.004	.006	

As will be observed, in the North Central division, having the lowest percentage of illiterates, the number of negro prisoners was a fraction of one per cent. more than that of the whites—the term "white" being used to cover all races but the negro, and in the North Atlantic division the negro prisoners were also a fraction of one per cent. in excess of the whites. In the Western division the ratio of negro prisoners was more than four per cent. less, instead of being three and a half times greater, as the Governor and his authorities claim. The percentages for the other two divisions speak for themselves. As the Southern white and Southern negro are not so well educated as those of the North and West, it follows, if Governor Vardaman's statement is correct, that education is bad for the Northern and Western white as well as the negro.

In 1890 the percentage of illiteracy in Mississippi, where the negroes are not so well educated, was 40 per cent.; in Iowa it was 3.6 per cent., and in Nebraska, where the negroes are well educated, it was 3.1 per cent. There were 1,177 prisoners in Mississippi, 1,016 in Iowa, and 655 in Nebraska. Of these, 1,068 in Mississippi were negro prisoners, 70 in Iowa, and 64 in Nebraska. The illiterate negroes in Mississippi numbered 314,858; in Iowa, 2,238; in Nebraska, 2,446. This made the percentage of negro prisoners to illiterates .003 in Mississippi, .031 in Iowa, and .028 in Nebraska. The illiterates of white and other races, except the negro, numbered 45,755 in Mississippi, 49,828 in Iowa, and 21,575 in Nebraska. There were, other than negroes, 119 prisoners in Mississippi, 946 in Iowa, and 585 in Nebraska. This made the percentage of other than negro prisoners to illiterates .002 per cent. in Mississippi, .02 per cent. in Iowa, and .027 in Nebraska. It can be seen from this how Governor Vardaman's statement falls of its own weight, and the conclusion must be that, if education makes the negro more criminal, it has the same effect upon the white and other races.

It would take too much of space to further analyze Governor Vardaman's remarks. He should bear in mind that the Anglo-Saxon is not the only benefactor of mankind. We owe much to the Jew, the Arabian, the Celt, and others, and we owe to the negroid races the foundation of our splendid civilization when the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxon were barbarians.

E. F. TEST.

The Stealth and Fury of the Snowslide.

Continued from page 272.

legs for dear life until the slide passed by; and it was dark all around me. I was buried in snow. But I had sense enough to begin digging my way out. I stuck to the tree and followed it up while I dug. I pushed my head into the snow and pawed it with my hands, but I was so winded and so dizzy that I was pretty near gone.

"I thought that I was perhaps a dead one, any way. But I dug with all the strength I had left. Then I broke through the surface and saw the light. I fell back on the snow and lay there panting a long time—weak and bruised and sick, with blood in my mouth. It must have been half an hour or more before I tried to get up; and then when I pulled myself to my feet I fell back again with pain. One of my legs had been twisted and strained. I thought I would take a drink, but my pack was gone. I hadn't noticed that before. But after a while I got up again and

managed to keep my feet and walk a little, and I got used to the pain as I went along. And late that night I got into camp. I lay in a cabin there a week before I got out again."

A winter mail-carrier was killed on Sesesh summit at this same place not long ago. He "packed" the mails regularly in the winter-time, walking over the trails on snowshoes. When the snow had melted in the spring they found his body 2,000 feet below the mountain's summit, in the bed of a creek. It was torn, bruised, and mangled almost beyond recognition. But the snowslides do not always mutilate their victims. Men have been made senseless by the first shock, then buried and smothered. Their breath and the heat of their bodies melt the snow about them, so that when found the corpses are in the midst of a small vault, the melted snow having frozen into a smooth shell about them.

The terrific force of the snowslides is shown by the great distance which they sweep along over the level after having reached the base of a mountain. This is best seen in the summer-time. The upper part of the snowslide gash is scraped clean, but at the other end of the path where the momentum was decreasing, the largest rocks brought from above are lodged and the trees are merely broken down instead of being uprooted and swept away.

"Kishineff!"

BROKEN battle-vessels sinking with the foemen's mines below them;

Fighters freezing as they fare across the Baikal's frigid breast;

Bursting bombs that blast and batter as unerring gunners throw them;

'Leagued legions fearing famine, over dearth of food distressed—

This the story o'er and over, and the world withholds its pity,

For there dwells a bitter memory that harkens every heart;

'Tis the grim and awful picture of a persecuted city

Where the soldiers of the nation now imperiled played a part—

"Kishineff!"

PALACE periled by the nihilist who threatens home disruption;

Soldiers fearful of extinction by the famine, foe, or cold;

World-wide hate that smokes and trembles on the verge of an eruption—

Thus the status of the empire of the Czar is tersely told.

In the end the Slav may conquer through his strength in wealth and numbers,

But the price that he must pay for final triumph will be great;

He will pay full tale and better for the crime that blots and cumbers

His escutcheon and has won for him a heritage of hate—

"Kishineff!"

'TIS a world of retribution, and you, Russia, well may learn it;

'Tis a world where justice triumphs ere the closing of the day;

'Tis a world where God is ruler—take His warning, sear and burn it

On your hard heart's tablets: "Vengeance is mine own: I will repay!"

With the blood of helpless women shed to save their lives and honor,

With the blood of prattling babies on the hands with which you fight,

With your flag of battle loathsome with the stains of shame upon her,

You must lose your men and treasure in atonement for that blight—

"Kishineff!"

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

Where Big Fish Are Caught.

THAT TRITE phrase, "a fisherman's luck," which means wet clothes, hours wasted, and no fish, has no significance whatever, and is never repeated, in southern California, near the Pacific coast. Fish are so plentiful that any tyro can catch them almost as fast as throwing in the line. Every man, woman, and child is an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and is versed in piscatorial lore. If ex-President Cleveland and Senator Quay could spend a few weeks each year at Catalina Island, Long Beach, Redondo, San Pedro, or Santa Monica, they would catch enough big fish to satisfy their sportsmanlike ambition. They could hook a 500-pound tuna, or a 400-pound sea-bass, or a "Jew-fish," and have an hour or so of exalted excitement before tiring out the giant fish. The deep-sea fishermen have no monopoly, for fish of every size and variety are caught from the piers at the different beaches.

A picturesque sight is to see several hundred men and women fishing from the Long Beach pier for smelts, croakers, herrings, small Spanish mackerel, barracuda, albicore, and perch. And, not to be outdone, the sea-gulls hover near, darting down to pick up a sardine-sized minnow. The water is clear, and thousands of big minnows, in schools, often can be seen from the pier, darkening the waters for many yards around. Fishermen from the interior towns enjoy fishing in small boats for bonitos, or large-sized Spanish mackerel. They weigh from five to twenty and thirty pounds, bite fast, and can be hauled in without much of a struggle. In a few hours one half-way expert fisherman can catch a hundred or so pounds of bonitos—enough for many families for several days. A gamy fish caught from the piers is the yellowtail, or ocean salmon, so-called. There is not so much excitement, nor is there so much strenuous exertion required, in landing the yellowtail as in the case of the tuna or the sea-bass, but it is most active for its size. The yellowtail weighs from ten to thirty-five pounds, and is a quick and decided biter.

Mr. Euclid T. Barnes, of Long Beach, Cal., holds the amateur record for yellowtails, having caught more than 600 pounds in two hours at Redondo. He had four hooks on his line, and often drew in that number in a single haul. His arms were somewhat sore from such heavy pulling. Mr. Barnes is the author of "Fishing as a Sport; or, When to Draw the Line," and he has fished in waters all over the United States. In a phenomenal degree he has the fisherman's touch, and knows what kind of a fish is biting his hook and how and when to jerk. The Schilling brothers are the champion deep-sea fishermen of Long Beach, and caught the big sea-bass shown in the illustration and photographed by Mr. S. V. Bacon, who is a true artist. They have patience and strength, and know how to play a 500-pound tuna, or a sea-bass, to tire it out completely before applying the gaff.

Sometimes the rod and reel are thrown aside, and men hunt the sea-lions with the rifle. When these amphibious animals climb upon the rocks near Catalina Island to enjoy the sun the crack of a rifle makes one less, and the bereaved ones scamper back to the more friendly ocean. Recently a sea-lion was washed ashore at Long Beach weighing about 700 pounds, shot by some one from a passing boat. Large-sized smelts are considered the best eating fish on the Pacific coast in southern California. Many fishing clubs have been formed on the Pacific coast, and on holidays hundreds visit the seashore in order to cast their lines in pleasant places and be rewarded.

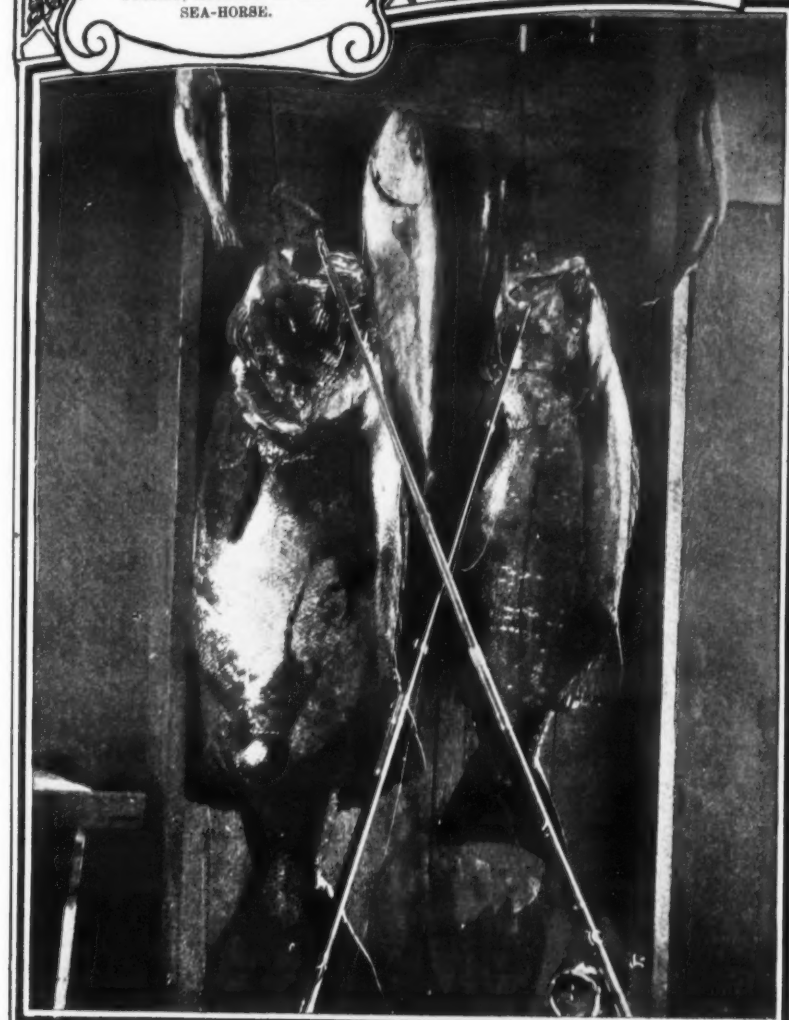
HOMER FORT.

KNOWING physicians prescribe Abbott's Angostura Bitters, to tone up the system—they know Abbott's will meet every requirement. All druggists.

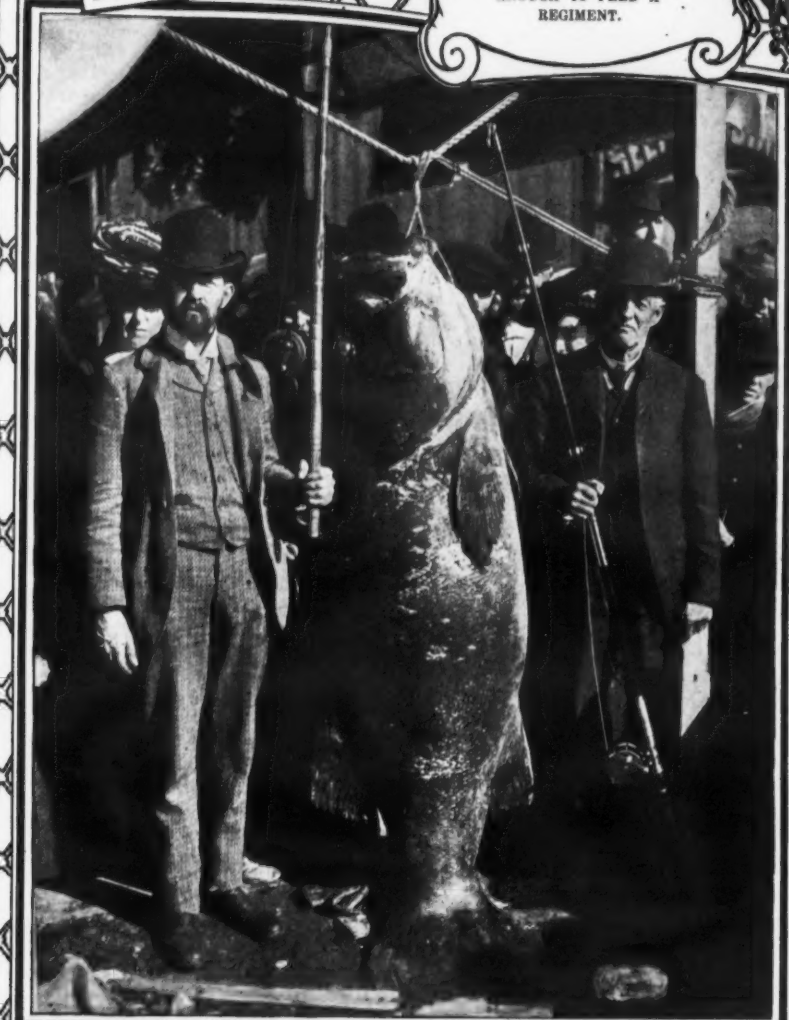


FISHPOLE, THE
JOCKEY, ASTRIDE OF HIS
SEA-HORSE.

ALMOST BIG
ENOUGH TO FEED A
REGIMENT.



HUGE SEA-BASS CAUGHT IN CALIFORNIA WATERS
WITH ROD AND LINE.
S. V. Bacon.



A RECORD BREAKER—THE 362-POUND JEWFISH CAUGHT BY THE
CHAMPION FISHERMEN, WILLIAM AND W. H. SCHILLING.
S. V. Bacon.



A CURIOUS SCENE—A CROWD FISHING ON THE PIER AT LONG BEACH.—S. V. Bacon.



ANGLERS AT LONG BEACH PROUDLY EXHIBITING THEIR TROPHIES.—S. V. Bacon.

THE MOST INVITING FISHING-PLACE IN THE WORLD.

GIGANTIC SEA FISH CAUGHT BY SKILLFUL ANGLERS AT LONG BEACH, ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST.

See opposite page.



The Third Proposal

BY

"Maorilanda"

"She is beautiful—therefore to be woo'd. She is a woman—therefore to be won."

SO QUOTED

James Denham, lighting his pipe with a meditative air. "In my thirty years' study of woman what knowledge have I gained which will assist me in this situation? In nine cases out of ten she flies into a passion at her first proposal. At the second she invariably laughs or cries—according to her

character,—and the third she accepts, or, if she is resolved to be foolhardy she; at least refuses gracefully."

He watched the smoke curl up to the ceiling in bluish rings. "With this knowledge, what is the best way to win an inexperienced girl? Decidedly I will not be the first, nor yet the second. In this twentieth century you can gain most things for the 'almighty dollar.' Wanted, to rent, gentlemanly youth for a first proposal!" He laughed, cynically. "My nephew is an impecunious youngster. I wonder whether twenty-five dollars would do it?"

"What ever did he want you for, Fred?" asked a bright-looking girl of her twin brother, as he

walked in a frowning mood up the veranda steps, after dutifully seeing his uncle off the premises.

"The worst thing yet," he answered, savagely; "offered me twenty-five dollars—"

"As the offer comes from uncle I know he wants something in return," laughed Vera; "but, oh, Fred, we must have it. What can you do for him worth, in his estimation, twenty-five dollars?"

"He wants me to propose to a girl for him."

"What? Fred! You?" she exclaimed, in an incredulous amazement. "Why, you don't know how!" Then the comicality of the situation struck her and she went off into peal upon peal of merry laughter, sinking, at length, in pretended exhaustion, into a capacious rocking chair.

"Look here, Vera, this is no joke. I want those dollars, and yet—oh, confound it! I can't be such a cad as to propose to a girl for a greenback."

"Does he want her to accept you?" asked Vera.

"No. He has a lot of rotten theories, and he wants to test them, that is all."

"Is it a secret?"

"He did not say so."

Vera sat in silence for a few moments watching her twin—they were marvelously alike, these two, and in the fading daylight no difference at all was visible.

"Who is it you are to propose to, Fred?"

"Miss Anderson."

"Phew! The millionairess!"—with another bubble of laughter. "That complicates matters; if we did not know her it would be more practicable."

"I don't see that," said Fred. "I suppose a fellow must be at a certain stage of intimacy with a girl before a proposal of marriage would appear natural. You women have no sense of honor," he burst out

wrathfully. "The idea of talking in the cool way you are doing, as if I could possibly do such a thing. Why, you yourself would despise me if I did it."

"Yes, I suppose I should," said the girl, springing to her feet, the light of mischief in her eyes. "Will you go halves in the money if I persuade uncle to give it to you without your making the proposal?"

"Of course; but you might as well expect to get blood from a stone," said Fred, impatiently.

"Miracles have been wrought," retorted his sister.

"Jehoshaphat!" Fred exclaimed, suddenly. "What should I do if she accepted me?"

"I thought you said you would not do it?" cried Vera.

"Of course I shall not; but you know if I did, and she accepted me, I was going to say it would rather upset uncle's plans."

"Vanity!" declared Vera, indignantly. "Do you think every girl is waiting to jump at you? Fred, you are simply horrid!" And without more words she

ran swiftly down the steps and out on to the lawn.

"Just the very amount we need!" she said to herself. "I wonder if it would be possible? I am sure I could do it much better than Fred." This with all a sister's contempt for the powers of a brother younger than herself—though but by five minutes.

She heard Fred go out to join a friend, then slipped into the house through the low, open window.

A quarter of an hour later the figure of Fred Caston could have been seen making its way through the lane which led to the home of Miss Anderson.

Picture to yourself a moonlit garden in the soft, warm nights of the early summer-time; the soft lap of the lake could be heard in the distance, and occasionally the splash of oars. If this is Fred Caston idling along the paths beside a beautiful white-robed girl, he is certainly displaying a strong sense of the fitness of things. Gradually he leads the conversation to the realms of love, with the moonlight to influence them. What is the only ending possible to such an idyl?

Without warning, just at the critical moment as his hands clasp hers and her answer is trembling on her lips, there comes the sound of footsteps.

"Ah! Ahem! Fred?"—a voice says half hesitatingly—"a word with you, my boy."

Miss Anderson sprang back into the shadow of the trees as Mr. Denham advanced.

"You have done it, I see," he whispered, warmly, pressing his nephew's hand and leaving therein five golden coins. He left as quickly and dramatically as he had come, with a bow to the shadow of Miss Anderson in the shelter of the trees and a half-muttered apology—"short cut—train to catch—important business with my nephew!"

For a second Fred stood as if turned to stone. Then a soft little hand was laid on his arm.

"Fred! how could you doubt my answer?" said a sweet, low voice—an excellent thing in a woman!

How he left that garden Fred never knew.

An hour later another Fred entered the house and went straight to his sister's study to carry

on the conversation as if it had never been interrupted. She lay half-buried amongst the sofa-cushions, five glistening coins burning a hole in her hand.

"Vera!" he burst out, as he came to her side. "Oh, Vera, I—she—if only she were not an heiress—I would—could—work like a Trojan for her!"

"Fred!" Just one startled cry she gave, as the discovery of her brother's love broke upon her. Then she tried to stifle her sobs in the cushions; the coins rolled to her astonished brother's feet.

"Vera! The money—just the sum—where did you get it from? What have you done?"

Confess to him she could not.

"Don't, Fred; don't!" she cried, passionately. Springing up she left the room, catching a hat from the rack in the hall, then made her way, for the second time that night, to Muriel Anderson.

To her she sobbed out her confession. First, she told of Fred's long-hidden love, in all its boyish fervor; then she told of her own ignorance; her uncle's theories came next; then, in a whisper, she spoke of her own folly.

"I never dreamed you would say yes. Oh, Muriel, forgive me!" she pleaded. "Fred loves you so. Oh, why did I not know!" In that one sentence lay her only hope of forgiveness from this proud and sensitive girl.

Next morning Muriel listened in silence to Mr. Denham's proposal. Then she looked in his face and laughed.

"Your theories are right in the main, Mr. Denham," she said. "A girl usually does accept her third offer—there's luck in odd numbers, you know. My third came last night. Allow me to say it was the most artistic of any I have had. Dare I advise you to take a lesson from the twins?"

Crestfallen, beaten in his strategic move, and with his belief in the soundness of his cherished theory badly shaken, the elderly wooer departed, and apparently never again indulged in matrimonial aspirations.

By a trusty messenger Mr. Denham received back the same five eagles that he had given to the personator of Fred on that fateful night. These now hang on a bangle which he sent to the bride on her wedding morning.



"HE WATCHED THE SMOKE CURL UP TO THE CEILING."



"I WOULD—COULD—WORK LIKE A TROJAN FOR HER."



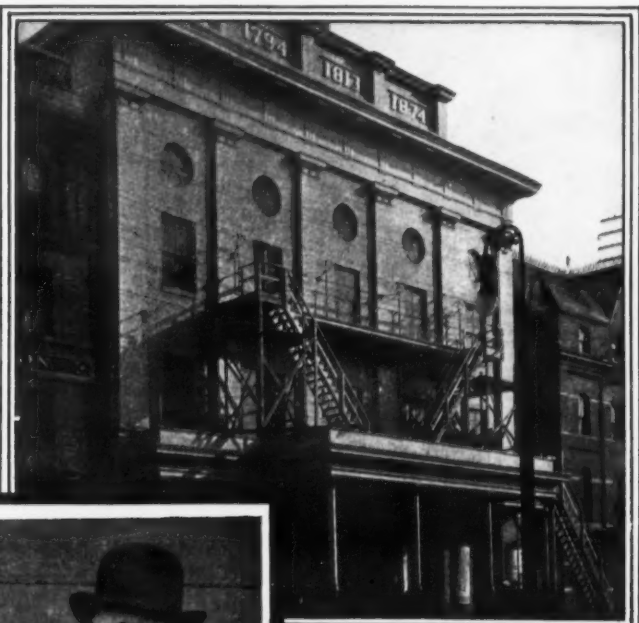
"I NEVER DREAMED YOU WOULD SAY YES."



CURIOUS CROWD WITNESSING BAPTISM OF MANY COLORED CONVERTS IN THE ICE-FILLED OHIO RIVER AT CINCINNATI.
Matt Levi, Ohio.



(PRIZE WINNER.) STRIKING PICTURE OF "OLD FAITHFUL" GEYSER IN YELLOWSTONE PARK, IN FULL ACTION.
W. R. Starkweather, Colorado.



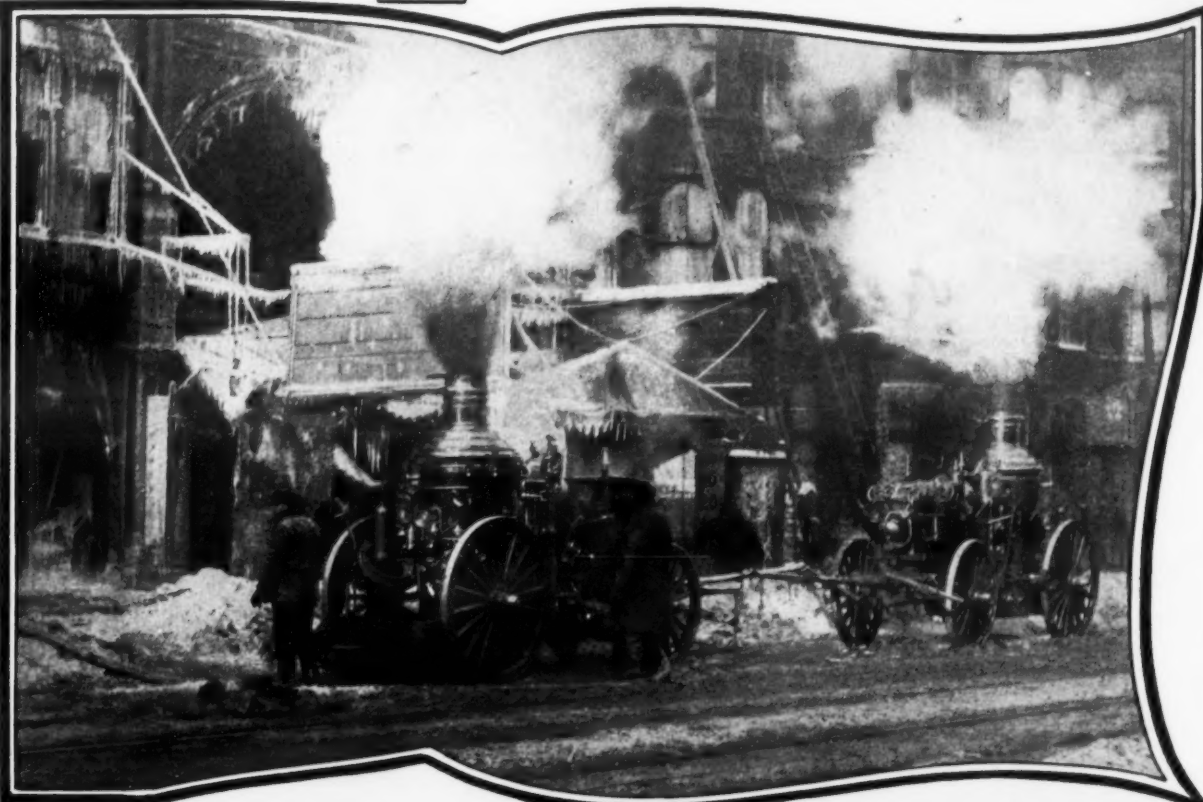
"FIRE-PROOF" WOODEN FIRE-ESCAPES ON HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE, BALTIMORE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



REGULARS FROM FORT MAC HENRY AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS GUARDING THE SUB-TREASURY AT BALTIMORE AFTER THE BIG FIRE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Illinois.



LATEST SNAP-SHOT OF THE LATE SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA.—S. E. Wright, Illinois.



FLAME AND ICE—SPECTACULAR SCENE AT THE BURNING OF THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE IN CHICAGO RECENTLY, WITH LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—D. M. Hill, Illinois.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS.

PORTFOLIOS OF RIVAL ARTISTS YIELD RARE AND PLEASING SPECIMENS OF THE CAMERIST'S SKILL.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 285.)

A Seventeenth-century Play Interests a Twentieth-century Audience

By Eleanor Franklin

"TWELFTH NIGHT," performed after the manner of the play's first production in Old Temple Hall, London, in 1601, hath a soothing sound to ears that ache with the clash and clang of modern life. This was the legend displayed over the entrance to the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York a short time since, and being imaginative I stopped there in the street to think about it. The crowd surged by me unheeding, and if anybody gave me a thought it must have been to guess that I was waiting for somebody. It was Broadway and the hour was busy, so I stood still to think about it.

I dreamed my weary way back across the years to that glorious time of supreme mental achievement when the stones of the streets of London town knew the tread of the feet of Shakespeare and his great contemporaries. I left my twentieth-century self standing there on Broadway with the clattering crowd, and quickly as a soul can travel found myself alone—like a stray Cook tourist—in the venerable old hall of the Middle Temple, where, in 1601, the quaint, sweet music of this fanciful poem first fell upon the listening ear of that so enviable public. The richly wrought and time-stained rafters of the stately edifice echoed ghostly strains of music long since dead, and I heard the melancholy voice of *Orsino* breaking through the melody:

"That strain again! It had a dying fall:
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor!"

Music strangling the voice of music! The two strains ceased together, and I heard a boyish tone exclaiming:

"What country, friends, is this?"

"This is Illyria, lady."

"Lady?"—Why, then the speaker with the sweet boy's voice was *Viola*! Instantly I was back with myself on Broadway, looking at the sign over the entrance of the Knickerbocker Theatre. "Edyth Wynne Matthison as *Viola*. Ben Greet as *Malvolio*." Here was the twentieth century. Edyth Wynne Matthison could not have played *Viola* in Middle Temple Hall in 1601. Such parts were taken by boys. But I comforted my outraged imagination with the thought that this was a mere detail, and then it suddenly occurred to me that the announcement of this production was posted in the same spaces at the sides of the entrance which had, a few months earlier, held a similar scroll anent the "Rogers Brothers in London." It was printed in the same colors, with exactly the same kind of lettering, and it was glaringly up to date. At the same time I observed that "Twelfth Night" occupied the usual enormous space in electric letters over the entrance. It was a bit hard to reconcile all these things with a promise of a seventeenth-century performance of this delightful old comedy, and I couldn't help thinking that the management had missed an opportunity to carry originality to an interesting extent by printing the posters in quaint old English and lighting the entrance with torch-lights which might have been guarded by armed sentinels. Armed, by the way, with spear and battle-axe; not with Krag-Jørgensen rifles. But, like the rest of the American public, I'm never satisfied. I strolled on down the Rialto.

I stepped into the brilliantly lighted foyer of the theatre that night, and the first person I encountered was the press agent for the company!

"What ho!" says he, laughing. "God bless thee, lady, and how now?"

"Hello!" says I. "Trying to keep in character with your Elizabethan drama?"

"Elizabethan, please," says he.

"Elizabethan?"

"So we are taught to call it by our masters, the players of the Elizabethan society."

"Well, how's business?"

"Oh, so-so. Our intellectual atmos-



"THIS IS ILLYRIA, LADY."—EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON AS "VIOLA," IN CENTRE.—Hall.

phere is a bit overstrained for the New York public, I'm afraid, and especially for the critics, but we're doing the business. Did you read our notices?"

"Some of them; and it occurs to me that we of the twentieth century like to be 'seated in the mean' in regard to our Shakespearian productions. We wouldn't stand for Nat Goodwin's over-elaboration of 'A Midsummer-night's Dream,' and the critics whose tastes have been educated down to picture-book productions say they find sitting



MISS EDYTH WYNNE MATTHISON.

through 'Twelfth Night' without a change of scene monotonous."

"So what are you going to do about it?" said he, thrusting his hands deep into his twentieth-century pockets.

"I'm going in to submit myself to the test and see if it bores me."

At first I thought, "Why, I'm late; the curtain's up!" But the theatre was brilliantly lighted, and

there was nothing doing but a little desultory conversation among the ushers, so I decided the curtain was not up; and yet it was up. Slowly my modern mind had to adjust itself to the fact that there wasn't to be any curtain—that I was suddenly transported to the Elizabethan period, and there was no such thing in market as asbestos. It took me some time to "get onto" the scheme of the setting; for that the stage was set was very evident. There was a "drop" at the back which was obviously meant to represent an old hall

hung with battle-flags and banners. Inside this was a "box set" representing the wall of a room. It was not more than eight or nine feet high and was open at the top. Directly at the back it was divided by a space covered with green draw-curtains, and at either side of which was a small doorway, also curtained. There were two more curtained openings, one on each side, down by the footlights, and this was all. The furniture consisted of six chairs, three on a side—two close against the wall and one out near the middle of the stage. They were meagre times, those "Elizabethan" days!

I should now like to write an "appreciation," not merely a description, of what followed the first strains of the orchestra, because it was rare and beautiful. Yes; there was an orchestra. Not stationed beneath the footlights for the purpose of playing "rag-time" and popular melodies for the veritable distraction of the audience between the acts, but dressed in the character of seventeenth-century fiddlers and perched up behind the low-set scene in half-view of the audience, to play music that belonged to the play and was necessary to its full performance. From beginning to end of the play there was not a single distraction; not one thing to disturb one's mental concentration upon the beauty of the poem that cannot be adequately "staged" according to modern ideas, and which needs no stage carpenter's skill to enhance its perfect art.

This, it seems to me, is the principal reason why we must enjoy and applaud a production of "Twelfth Night" which even lamely attempts to reproduce the methods and manners of the time when it was written. We are thus enabled to enjoy the poem in all its purity, and to rest our weary senses from the glare and glint of modern obtrusively expensive stage spectacles. There are few actors who would like to attempt to make distinct characterizations without the aid of scenery and the atmosphere of what players call "the picture"; but the men and women under the direction of Mr. Ben Greet, who himself gives an admirable personation of *Malvolio*, have so nearly made themselves the queer, delightful people whom they pretend to be, that they could cavort out in the middle of Broadway and make the populace believe that they had indeed come upon a bit of Illyria.

I know this sounds explosive and over-enthusiastic, but I did so enjoy the performance which these players gave!—and why should not praise be fulsome where fulsome praise is so well deserved? Chief among the members of the well-balanced cast was, of course, Miss Edyth Wynne Matthison, who plays *Viola*. Her rich, sweet voice, which is like

no other voice that ever blended itself with the music of this rare poem, rose and fell in mournful cadences which lent the character a sustained, gentle melancholy that no other actress has ever given her. True, as the critics say, she missed the comedy element that was so charming a feature of Miss Julia Marlowe's impersonation, but close analysis of the character fails to reveal any reason why *Viola* should laugh with the spectators at her own peculiar situation, and I, for my part, much prefer Miss Matthison's interpretation of the rôle. This young woman last year won a nameless fame in a



SCENE IN THE ELIZABETHAN PRODUCTION OF "TWELFTH NIGHT," SHOWING THE STAGE SETTING.—Hall.

Continued on page 281.



RUINS OF THE NEGRO QUARTER ON THE LEVEE, FIRST BOMBARDED AND THEN BURNED BY THE MOB, WHICH DEFIED AND OVERPOWERED THE POLICE.

THE NEGRO WHO WAS LYNCHED—RICHARD DICKERSON, WHO SHOT A WOMAN, AND MURDERED POLICEMAN H. COLLIS WHO TRIED TO ARREST HIM.

SOLDIERS GUARDING THE SPOT AFTER THE BUILDINGS, TENANTED BY MANY NEGROES, HAD BEEN SET ON FIRE AND DESTROYED.

MOB VIOLENCE IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

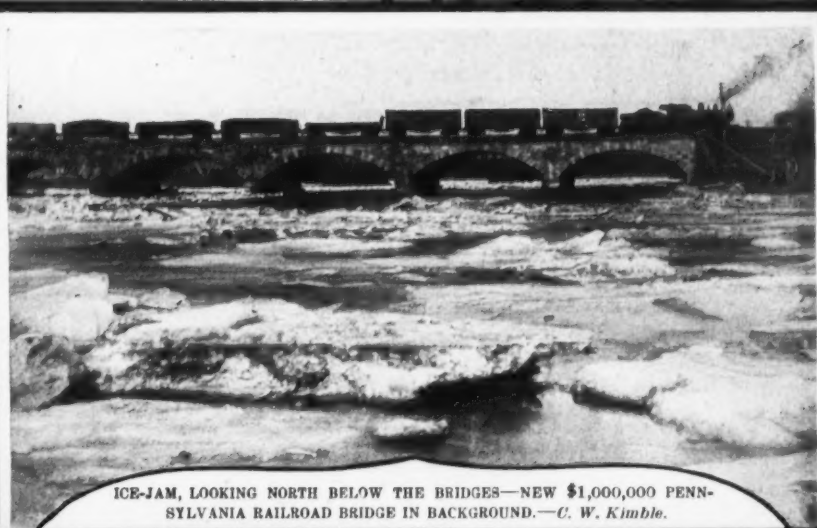
WILD CROWD BREAKS INTO THE JAIL AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, LYNCHES A COLORED MURDERER, AND THEN BURNS OUT THE NEGRO QUARTER.—Photographs by staff photographer of the Cincinnati Inquirer.



PERIL AND DESOLATION AT FERRIWIG, NEAR TRENTON, NOT FAR FROM THE HUGE GORGE.—John H. Blackwood.



TREMENDOUS PILES OF ICE FLUNG ON THE WHARF OF THE DELAWARE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—John H. Blackwood.



ICE-JAM, LOOKING NORTH BELOW THE BRIDGES—NEW \$1,000,000 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BRIDGE IN BACKGROUND.—C. W. Kimble.



BIG ICE-CAKES BARELY MISSED CRUSHING A HOUSE ON FAIR STREET—WATER REACHED HEIGHT INDICATED BY WHITE MARK ON CORNER.—C. W. Kimble.



FAIR STREET, AFTER THE FLOOD, UNDER FIVE FEET OF ICE—MARK ON POLE SHOWS GREATEST HEIGHT OF WATER.—C. W. Kimble.

GREATEST FLOOD EVER KNOWN IN THE DELAWARE RIVER.

THE SWOLLEN STREAM, DAMMED BY AN ICE GORGE THIRTY FEET HIGH, INUNDATES TRENTON, N. J., DOING \$100,000 DAMAGE.



In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell



DETROIT'S GREAT HARNESS STAKES.—The historic \$10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' stake for 2:24 class trotters naturally takes precedence over every other

event in the twentieth annual Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit meeting to be held in July at Grosse Pointe track, Detroit, under the auspices of the Detroit Driving Club. It is noticed that the conditions governing the Merchants and Manufacturers', also the Chamber of Commerce, stakes have undergone a big change. Heretofore it was possible to substitute a horse up to the time of the last payment, upon the payment of an additional two and one-half per cent. This clause has been abolished. In the future no horse will be eligible to either of these events that was not named at the time of the closing of the entries. It has also been decided to reduce the initial and succeeding fee to but \$50 each in the Merchants and Manufacturers', and \$25 each in the Chamber of Commerce. By this arrangement a horseman can carry his nomination in the rich \$10,000 event for \$100 up to June 1st, and in the \$5,000 event for \$50. By this date a trainer is in a position to judge if his horse is possessed of the quality necessary to win such events, and can determine whether to continue payments. It is the intention of the club to perpetuate the two fast classes—2:09 pace, 2:12 trot—it being the belief of both President Campau and Secretary Snyder that horsemen should have an assurance that certain classes will each year be offered, so that they can guide themselves accordingly in marking their horses toward the close of the season.



NEGLECT OF DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—The mountain guides who were in New York during the recent Sportsmen's Show had much to say regarding the neglect of the deer in the Adirondacks and the efforts that had been made to feed the deer in the park preserves. The severe winter and the absence of provender proved fatal to an unusually large number of deer this winter in many portions of the Adirondacks. In Dr. Seward Webb's park a quantity of small brushwood was cut down in different sections of the park and distributed where the deer would be most likely to find it. So far as is known, this was the only attempt to feed the starving animals. If there had been any food in sight the cold weather alone would not have killed the deer. The enormous forest fires early last year were responsible to a great extent for the mortality, and then lumbering has almost denuded many large sections which were the foraging grounds of the deer. The scarcity of food was most noticeable in the vicinity of some of the great private parks, as those of Dr. Webb and the late W. C. Whitney. So far as the guides knew, no effort has ever been made by the State authorities or game wardens to provide food for the famishing animals.



THE FEATURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE SEASON.—There will be no automobile endurance run this year.



The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which has formerly conducted the endurance contests, has decided to eliminate that event and work in harmony with the American Automobile Association in contributing to the success of the big national club run to St. Louis, the detailed plans of which have just been outlined. A club run of that magnitude has never been attempted before, and, as many vehicles are sure to take part in the tour, the test of American manufacture will be a very thorough one, even with the comparatively easy stages that have been marked out by the committee for the daily runs. While it is likely that no medals or certificates of merit will be given to the machines that finish the entire tour, the run, for all practical purposes, embodies most of the principles of a typical endurance contest. The New York clubmen will be fifteen days on the journey, while the New England delegation that starts from Boston will be sixteen days in reaching St. Louis. With the exception of Sundays, this means an all-day run every day of the week. The New Yorkers will leave on Tuesday, July 26th, and the daily runs for that week will be to Kingston, Unadilla, Elmira, Geneseo, and Buffalo, spending Sunday at the latter place. Leaving Buffalo on Monday morning, August 1st, the trips that week will be to Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Waterloo, South Bend, and Chicago, where Sunday, August 7th, will be spent. On Monday, August 8th, the tour will be continued, the riders stopping for a night at Bloomington, and reaching Alton, Ill., on August 9th. This is but thirty miles from St. Louis, and all of the intermediate Eastern delegations that have not previously joined the main party will assemble there for the grand entry into the world's-fair city.

NO CHANCE TO REGAIN THE TENNIS TROPHY.—The decision of the American tennis officials not to forward a challenge this year for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup is not viewed favorably by the majority of tennis devotees in this country. It would not be difficult to secure a representative team of four men, for many of the younger players have come to the front during the past two seasons. William A. Larned and Malcolm D. Whitman were pledged to compete, and Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier stood ready to play if requested. For the doubles, Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward, both of whom have had experience abroad, would have made the trial to be selected for the team. This array of men alone was sufficient to refute the rumor that players could not be found who were willing to compete. As for the trials, the list was without limit, and included Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., Ross Burchard, C. C. Kelly, the Wrenn brothers, Wylie C. Grant, Robert Le Roy, Edwin P. Larned, Edgar Leonard, Raymond D. Little, and, in fact, nearly all of the men at the top of the ranking list. There was every reason also



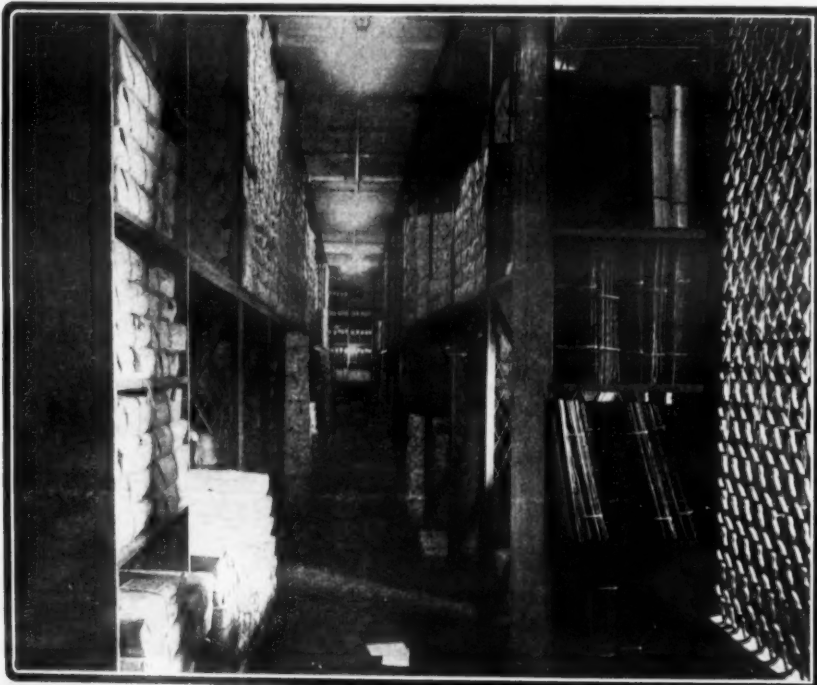
to look upon the Americans' chances for regaining the trophy as favorable this year. Under the conditions governing the international matches, the players of France, Austria, and America would first meet in a series of contests, and the winning team then play the English team for the coveted cup. The Austrians are regarded as being outclassed by the Frenchmen, who will probably be represented by M. Max Decugis, their champion, and M. Vacerot. The French players have perfected their game at Isle de Puteau, near Paris, where their championships are held. The leading Americans are regarded as outclassing the French in speed and tactics. The matches with the Austrians and Frenchmen, it was considered, would make the best sort of practice for the Americans and put them in the finest trim to face the English team, which would undoubtedly be the Doherty brothers. The latter, as it now appears, are certain to retain the trophy for at least another year.

THE WAR AND THE RUSSIAN TURF.—The war is not affecting the racing outlook in Russia, if the signs of the times as revealed on this side of the water are to be believed. Winkfield, the well-known negro jockey, has sailed to report to the stable which employs him, and a few days ago Jockey Richards, who rode last year for Baron Bloch, received a cablegram telling him to get ready to make the trip across. Richards rode in Russia last year with considerable success. The cablegram came from Manager Willogowski, who is in charge of the racing interests of the baron. Willogowski stated that he had sent \$1,000 to cover Richards's traveling expenses, and instructed him that he was to sail as soon as he received the money.



Enormous Flood of Revenue Stamps.

EVERY DAY the Internal Revenue Bureau in the Treasury Department at Washington receives from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing nearly 300,000 sheets of stamps. Daily shipments, often aggregating four to six tons of these stamps, are made to collectors of internal revenue all over the United States. The revenue bureau has continually on hand in its great vault some \$75,000,000 worth of stamps, varying in denomination from as high as \$1,000 (during the Spanish-American War) down to the fraction of a cent. Every precaution is taken to safeguard and properly dispose of these many and varied issues, and once every three years a formal inventory and a general accounting are in order. The latest triennial stock-taking occurred recently, and it proved a colossal task, as nearly a billion dollars' worth of the tokens had to be accounted for. It was a great satisfaction to Commissioner John W. Yerkes, the able head of the bureau, that everything balanced to a cent.



REVENUE BUREAU'S BIG VAULT, IN WHICH \$75,000,000 WORTH OF STAMPS OF MANY DENOMINATIONS IS KEPT.



WOMEN EXPERTS RAPIDLY COUNTING THOUSANDS OF SHEETS OF STAMPS AND DETECTING DEFECTIVE SHEETS.

ACCOUNTING FOR A BILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF STAMPS.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU'S COLOSSAL TASK OF VERIFYING THE TONS OF STAMPS ISSUED TO IT DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.—Cullen



ANNA BUCKLEY,
Who has made a hit as the village orphan in
"The County Chairman," enjoying a
long run at Wallack's.—*White.*



MC MAHON AND CHAPELLE,
Clever eccentric dancers, features of the vaudeville bill at Keith's.
Windcut.



AURIE DAGWELL,
"The Girl of '61," a pleasing singer of patri-
otic songs, at Proctor's.
Cressford.



MARGARET MCKINNEY,
Who appears in a leading rôle in the
revival of "Wang," at the
Lyric.—*Gibson.*



LOTTA FAUST,
As *Delia Hyde* in the revival of "The
Wizard of Oz," at the Majestic.
Tonnie.



W. J. FERGUSON
As *Mons. Trevoux* in "The Secret of Polich-
nelle," now running at the Garden.



JANE OAKER AS "LAURA JADWIN," AND WILTON LACKAYE AS "CURTIS JADWIN,"
In the third act of "The Pit," at the Lyric.—*Byron.*



IDA CONQUEST,
Richard Mansfield's new leading woman at
the New Amsterdam.—*Otto Sarony Co.*

STAGE FAVORITES IN THE METROPOLIS.

RECENT PORTRAITS OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES PLAYING IN THE SEASON'S MOST STRIKING SUCCESSES.



Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



IN HIS volume, "Reminiscences of the Civil War," the late General John B. Gordon gave to the world as noble a record of the great conflict as has ever been committed to print. General Gordon was himself an active participant in nearly all the leading battles of the war, including such famous and hard-fought fields as Antietam, Seven Pines, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, and Spotsylvania, and of all these we have many fresh and thrilling incidents and entertaining recollections. The narration is notably free, too, from the slightest trace of bitterness or resentful feeling over the ill fortunes that befell the cause for which General Gordon fought so bravely and suffered so much. All who had the privilege of knowing the general in the years following the war, or of hearing him on the platform, can readily understand the spirit which imbues the work, for the gallant Confederate leader was always and everywhere a true type of the gentleman—courteous, thoughtful, unselfish, and chivalric in the best sense of that much abused term. He was evidently moved in his narrative of war experiences by a desire to do full and adequate justice to both sides, giving credit where credit is clearly due, and setting down naught in malice. It is, in fact, quite inconceivable that any one who figured in the conflict to the extent that General Gordon figured in it could give a more just and dispassionate account of its leading events than he has given, or one that could reflect higher credit upon the character of the narrator.

IN NO recent volume of its kind are the horrors of war more graphically depicted than in this work by General Gordon, and the anti-militarist in search of material to fortify his argument that "war is hell" will find here much that will be of service. Of the trials and sufferings incident to warfare the general knew much from personal experience. Up to the time of the battle of Antietam, though often under heavy fire, he had escaped without serious injury. "So many had fallen by my side," he says, "so often had balls and shells pierced and torn my clothing, grazing my body without drawing a drop of blood, that a sort of blind faith possessed me that I was not to be killed in battle." But in the awful storm of bullets which swept the field at Antietam the charm was broken. Five times that day, at brief intervals, a bullet sought and found him, but it was not until the fifth came, striking him full in the face and stretching him unconscious on the field, that he gave up the fight. The first two shots pierced his right leg, the third tore asunder the tendons and mangled the flesh of his left arm, and the fourth ripped through his shoulder. Still the valiant leader, weak from pain and loss of blood, kept on. "I remembered," he says, "the pledge to the commander that we would stay there till the battle ended or the night came." And soon thereafter the "night" came to him. "I had gone but a short distance when I was shot down by a fifth ball, which struck me squarely in the face, and passed out, barely missing the jugular vein. I fell forward and lay unconscious with my face in my cap, and it would seem that I might have been smothered by the blood running into my cap from this last wound but for the act of some Yankee, who, as if to save my life, had, at a previous hour during the battle, shot a hole through the cap which let the blood out." Mutilated and almost unrecognizable, the sorely stricken man was borne to the rear, where the examining surgeon, an old friend, finally restored him to consciousness, but gave him no hope of recovery. That he did not succumb to his frightful injuries was owing chiefly to the ministrations of Mrs. Gordon, who had hurried to the scene when the battle came on, and was soon by her husband's side in the camp hospital. "Under God's providence," writes the general, "I owe my life to her incessant watchfulness night and day, and to her tender nursing through weary weeks and anxious months." It was seven months, in fact, after the battle of Antietam before General Gordon was able to return to his duties at the front and plunge once more into the thickest of all the thickening perils of the war.

BUT THERE are occasional gleams of sunshine, even through the dark and heavy clouds of war, and of these bits of brightness General Gordon makes full accounting, for he was himself a man of a sunny nature, with a happy gift of seeing the humorous side of things, even under the most adverse circumstances. He could crack a joke to save his wife from a shock of anguish, when she found him fearfully mangled and almost blind from his wounds after the battle of Antietam. "Here's your handsome husband," was his remark on that occasion; "been to an Irish wedding." And so, interspersed all through the record of blood and carnage, are incidents and anecdotes illustrative of the kindly spirit of fellowship that manifested itself in many cases among men who were otherwise foes; a spirit that even the shock and agony of battle could not quench. General Gordon seems, indeed, to have derived special satisfaction in the narration of stories of bravery and heroism on the



THE LATE GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.—Bell

part of Union soldiers, and many such are included in his volume. He tells, for instance, of the impression made upon him by the conduct of a Union color-bearer on the field at Gettysburg. The soldier and a few comrades had been surrounded by the Confederates, and a hand-to-hand struggle was in progress, but the Union color-bearer "stood firmly in his place, refusing to fly, to yield his ground, or to surrender his flag. As the Confederates crowded around him and around the stalwart men who still stood firmly by him, he became engaged in personal combat with the color-bearer of one of my Georgia regiments. What his fate was, I do not now recall, but I trust and believe that his life was spared." Of the final surrender at Appomattox General Gordon has this striking passage: "The meeting of Lee and Grant at Appomattox was the momentous epoch of the century. It marked greater changes, uprooted a grander and nobler civilization, and in the emancipation of one race and the impoverishment of another, it involved vaster consequences than ever followed the fall of a dynasty or the wreck of an empire. It will stand in history as the Brook Kedron over which the Southern people passed to their Gethsemane; where every landscape was marred by ruins, where every breath of air was a lament, and every home a house of mourning."

WHILE SKILL and efficiency in newspaper work can be acquired only by long practice, a proficient veteran in the calling could give many helpful hints to the beginner or the imperfectly trained man. It is with the purpose of doing this that Mr. John Palmer Gavit has prepared "The Reporter's Manual," a little book which must prove of great benefit to any novice in news-gathering who may study it, and which even experienced journalists will find it profitable occasionally to consult. In this volume Mr. Gavit presents facts, methods, and rules, a grasp of which has been shown by his own ample experience as reporter, editor, and Associated Press agent to be essential to a proper discharge of journalistic duties. There is no other work like this one on the market, and no better guide for reporter or city editor could be devised. It is clear, concise, and well written, and the introduction

The Earth's Awakening

PAST is winter's biting blast,
For spring, God's gentle messenger from
the sun, has come at last.
Again the earth is filled
With gladness—again is thrilled
With the ecstasy and the mystery of her renew-
ing life;
Ended is the storm's fierce strife;
After the gloom and chill,
The morning beautiful; each hill a harmony; a
melody each rill.
The sun is shining brightly;
Winds are wafting lightly
From the vibrant woodlands, where
Arbutus scents the air;
From the fields exultant voices;
Each feathered throat rejoices,
While Nature sings her psalm
Of love and balm,
And promise gives our souls
Of greater goals.

GRISWOLD BARRY.

by Mr. George Edward Graham, the widely-known correspondent, who was with Schley on the *Brooklyn* at the battle of Santiago, materially enhances its value. The younger members of the newspaper fraternity are certainly under obligations to Mr. Gavit for the pains he has taken to smooth the pathway for them to success and fame. (Published at Albany, N. Y., by the author. Price, \$1.)

TOSSING IN a blanket is a rough sport, supposed to have been invented by Anglo-Saxons, and practiced mainly upon college freshmen and recruits to secret societies. It is rather surprising to find it one of the customs of the Esquimaux tribes of the far North, and as much enjoyed by the person tossed as by the crowd. Such is the case among the Esquimaux tribes of arctic Alaska. There, after the whaling season is finished, they enjoy a season of feasting and rough sports, among which blanket-tossing stands pre-eminent. The blanket is a walrus hide, and those who are tossed consider it an honor. They scramble for a position on the blanket, and women enjoy the game as much as men. Those especially skilled in the game jump a seal-poke skipping-rope fashion while being sent high in air, and the tossers adopt all sorts of devices to make them come down wrong side up. When this is accomplished there is great hilarity among all concerned, and bruises and broken heads are cheerfully accepted as part of the game. All this, and many other strange sports of the wild men of the North, are fascinatingly described in the adventure story for boys, "The Young Ice Whalers," recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Winthrop Packard, the author, has traveled much with the men of the berg-battered shores north of Behring Straits, and knows their ways and the dangers of the whaling and hunting in this desolate region from personal experience. He was a member of the Corwin expedition which explored this country, and a ship-mate of Captain Coffin, now in command of the Ziegler arctic exploring expedition in search of the North Pole.

THE ACUTE condition of affairs between Japan and Russia brings to the front again the little people who have so often in recent years challenged the attention of the world, and books about Japan and the Japanese are in keen demand. Probably no man living has given so much independent investigation to Japanese character and conditions as Dr. Sidney Gulick, whose book, "The Evolution of the Japanese," has recently been issued by Revells. The book has had a wide circulation not only here, but in England, where a few years ago Japanese affairs created no interest whatever. Dr. Gulick's book is the mature opinion of an Anglo-Saxon who has lived most of his life in Japan and knows Japanese life to its roots. It is the one book that accounts for the present vigorous condition of Japan, and shows to some degree why these wonderful little people are not afraid to oppose the giant Muscovite.

DESPITE THE constant pressure under which they toil, many of the cartoonists of the daily press produce work of remarkable excellence. Among the rising men in this class of artists is to be numbered Mr. Harry J. Westerman, who, during the past two years, has been connected with the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus, O. Mr. Westerman's pictorial contributions to that paper have created for him a wide reputation. In "A Book of Cartoons" (Edward T. Miller, Columbus, O., publisher), some of the most striking of Mr. Westerman's illustrations have been presented to the public in collective form. These show a considerable range of topics and brilliancy of treatment. The cartoons are as amusing as they are well conceived and well wrought, and their humor is always kindly, even when thrusts are made at political opponents. It is a pleasure to find a cartoonist who has genius enough to contrive telling effects without recourse to coarseness or brutality. Mr. Westerman's volume is a beguiling one, and it deserves popular approval.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

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livery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers
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WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE time has come for stockholders to
have more, rather than less, to do
and to say about the management of the
properties they own. The time has come
when minority interests, under the law,
should be entitled to representation on
every board of directors. The time has
passed when stockholders at every recur-
ring annual meeting hasten to shovel
their proxies into the hands of a specu-
lative management, which may withhold
from the stockholders, as President Have-
meyer, of the American Sugar Trust,
says he proposes to do, all information
regarding the company's earnings and
prospects. It is a shame that the law
does not protect the stockholders of our
great corporations better than it does,
but it is a greater humiliation and shame
that stockholders are so willing to throw
away their rights at every annual meet-
ing; or, worse than that, to surrender
them to those who only abuse them.
Law-makers no doubt have come to the
conclusion that stockholders who are not
able or willing to take advantage of
rights they have should not be given
additional ones.

Signs multiply on every hand that
stockholders in our great corporations
are ready to rebel. The long-suffering
first mortgage bondholders of that well-
milked trust, the Standard Rope and
Twine Co., held a meeting recently and
took the company's officers sharply to
task regarding a "snap" known as the
Union Selling Company. It has been al-
leged that this inside corporation, organ-
ized to sell the goods of the rope and
twine concern, is making all the money,
for the insiders, and leaving nothing for
stock and bondholders. The attorney
for the officers could only defend the lat-
ter by the statement that the contract
with the selling company had been made,
and, whether it was oppressive or not, it
was a contract and would have to stand.
He believed that it furnished credit for
the concern, and that without this credit
the Standard Rope and Twine Co. would
be bankrupt. From the statements at
the meeting it looks as if the concern
had well-nigh touched bottom, in spite
of its contract with the selling company.
During the meeting it developed that a
report of the company's condition had
been made, but that it had not been pub-
lished or given to the stockholders. It
is a healthy sign that stock- and bond-
holders are beginning to realize that
they have rights, and that by uniting to
demand them they can force recognition.
They will get it in no other way. A few
vigorous criminal prosecutions may next
be in order. We have seen what was
done in England in the Whitaker Wright
case, and we have abundant opportuni-
ties in several directions for a similar
vindication of honesty and justice on this
side the water.

Stockholders must be smart these days
to keep up with the new tricks of Wall
Street. When the term of the voting
trust in Southern Railway expired, not
long ago, the Morgan interests, which
owned little or no stock, but which
still wanted to have everything to say
about the management, asked for a re-
newal of the trusteeship and secured an
extension for five years, largely by the
trick of making it difficult to trade on the
exchange in shares that did not assent to
the proposed renewal of the trusteeship.
The same sort of trick is now being
played with Erie certificates, and appar-
ently the Stock Exchange is not averse
to ruling in favor of Morgan interests.
The voting trust in Erie terminates, ac-
cording to the official announcement of
the voting trustees, on May 1st next.
Holding up Erie Railway stock in this
way, Morgan interests who are looking
for an extension of the voting trust can
impress upon owners of the shares that
a good way out of the difficulty may be
found in assenting to have all stock cer-
tificates labeled with the trustee stamp,
as was done in the case of the Southern
Railway. The Stock Exchange will be
asked to conveniently assist the scheme
by deciding that voting trust certificates
stamped for extension can be listed and
graded in, thus barring out all certifi-
cates not thus stamped. A good lawyer
might find his services of considerable
value to stockholders of the Erie just
now.

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We are always pleased to give statistics on any invest-
ment or speculative security; also our opinion
on the market position.

That gilt-edged young gentleman of for-
tune, President Clarence H. Mackey, of
the Commercial Cable Company, has the
assurance to ask the stockholders of that
company "to perpetuate the name of
his father," and to provide for the de-
velopment of the companies which his
father founded, by turning over all their
stock to trustees of a new company, in
return for shares in said new company,
which will tie up the stockholders for
forty years and deprive them during all
that period, constituting a lifetime, from
having anything to say in reference to
the management of the concern. This
is the sublimity of assurance. I wonder
what the stockholders think of it. The
minority should engage a lawyer at once
and proceed to stand for their rights, no
matter what the majority may do. Let
the company's "administrative entity"
be preserved, but let the rights of the
long-suffering stockholders also not be
forgotten.

I observe the usual number of trailers
behind me, among financial writers of
more or less prominence. A few months
ago these gentlemen were insisting that
we were to have our customary "holi-
day boom," and when that did not come
they predicted a great "January rise,"
and when that failed they repeated ex-
Governor Flower's old couplet, that

"When the grass begins to lengthen,
Stocks begin to strengthen."

Now, however, in view of the decidedly
unfavorable outlook in the East, the
growing impression that we are on the
eve of hard times in this country, the
unsettling influences of a presidential
year, the fear that the money market
must pass through worse trials in 1904
than it had in 1903, and the decided aver-
sion of the outside public to get into the
market again—these financial prognosti-
cators are beginning to paint even gloom-
ier prospects for the current year than I
have pictured for the readers of this de-
partment. I simply repeat my oft-given
advice to keep out of the market except-
ing for quick turns and to have your
money handy for investment whenever
the bargain-counter opens, and it has not
been opened yet!

"X. Y. Z." Lewistown, Penn.: Your Rock Island
4s are not gilt-edged, but they have merit, and the
interest, except under most abnormal conditions,
ought to be, and no doubt will be, earned. I would
not sacrifice them.

"P." Columbus, O.: Preferred for one year, it
is said that much Rock Island common has been
liquidated on every advance, and that there is no
prospect of dividends. In that event, it is not
cheap. On a sharp decline it might be purchased
for a turn.

"G." Highland, N. Y.: I certainly would not
sacrifice my American Ice until the results of the
change in the management are disclosed. The out-
look is favorable. 2. The opposition at the meeting
was not as serious as some newspapers represented.
On excellent authority I am told that some of it was
created in the interests of a Wall Street party, who
a year ago was anxious to put the company in the
hands of the courts, so that he might be appointed
receiver and make something out of the company's
misfortunes.

Continued on page 284.

Big Bodies of Free-milling Ore.

[This series of short articles on the subject of free-
milling, low-grade gold ores was begun in the issue
of February 4th, and are furnished by The Na-
tional Underwriting Company, New York Life
Building, New York. This company is the acknowl-
edged headquarters for information regarding
Thunder Mountain mining matters.]

(Continued from last week.)

In view of the fact that nearly every big fortune
or big estate in the world is either founded upon or
heavily interested in mining, it is not strange that
the attention of moneyed interests should be turned
toward the great free-milling gold ore bodies of
Thunder Mountain, Idaho. Notwithstanding this,
it is gratifying to the pioneers in the district where
the big fellows prick up their ears and start machin-
ery at work to get control of as much of the district
as possible.

It is especially gratifying to them when foresight
has placed them in a position to share in the benefits
derived from the impetus which the entire section
gets by the heavy investments of strong capitalists in
acreage and in machinery. Such investments mean
not merely complete vindication of the judgment of
the pioneers, but it means substantial profit for
them in rapid increase of values, because of the big
investments and the consequent attention which is
attracted to the district.

Thunder Mountain's riches are being recognized
and understood, and nothing more clearly denotes
that public attention will soon be directed there, as
it has heretofore to other sections, than the way
Western newspapers are coming around to print
enthusiastic reports of the district. Many papers
which are published in centres of gold-mining ac-
tivity, such as Denver, have studiously ignored
Thunder Mountain, on account of its competition
with local interests, such as Cripple Creek. They
are now recognizing the fallacy of neglecting to
print news from Thunder Mountain, and are coming
out strong regarding the recent work and excellent
showing made.

Thunder Mountain is not a poor man's country.
No really good company owning a really repre-
sentative property in the district has had to hunt long
for capital for development. The only mine there
which is producing bullion is not selling stock, but
some private transactions within the past few
weeks have been made at a price ten times as great
as the treasury stock sold for between two and three
years ago. When this same company gets its big
mill at work (and this mill is waiting about fifty
miles from the district for a chance to get in), the
price of its shares will run into the clouds, because,
in this property, as in several others, it is merely a
question of equipment. Values are there and ore
beyond computation.

There is hardly a company which has been selling
stock but that has secured sufficient to start com-
fortably, and has in consequence withdrawn its
stock from the market. The latest company to with-
draw its stock is the Climax Company, and we firmly
believe that there are many who purchased Climax
shares at twenty cents who will draw one hundred
per cent. per annum on their investment for many
years.

The Thunder Mountain H. Y. Company, whose
shares are just being offered to the public, is a great
property in every sense of the word. Reference was
made to this property in our article of last week. Its
extent is nearly two hundred acres on the side of
Thunder Mountain proper, and its wealth of free-
milling gold ore is fabulous. Square-foot calcula-
tions of the extent of its ore bodies based upon actual
development run into billions of tons and become
meaningless. There is not a director on the board of
fifteen men but would be satisfied to furnish all the
money needed for the company's equipment on a
big scale if he were financially situated so that such a
thing could be possible. There are no elements in
the H. Y. property or proposition which will not
stand closest scrutiny. Its ore formation is the same
as that which has been described frequently in these
articles, viz., a blanket of low-grade, free-milling
ore of unknown depth, and extending over the en-
tire property, beginning at the grass roots on the
mountain-side.

The limits of this article will not permit a de-
scription of the "H. Y." property, but there is not a
person who knows of Thunder Mountain who does
not know of the great H. Y. group, which includes
such properties as the Dakota, the Polo Duro, the
Mollie, the Badger, and many others about which
full information will be given on request. The H.
Y. stock is placed at twenty-five cents per share,
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(Continued next week.)

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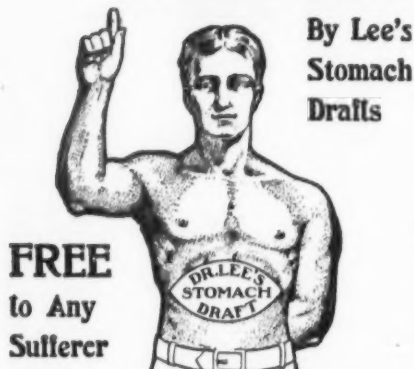
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A Relic of Gettysburg.

A MOST interesting memento of the greatest war in history—the conflict between the North and the South—has been sent to LESLIE'S WEEKLY by Mrs. Helen Fahr, of Bonaparte, Ia., and is herewith placed before the eyes of our readers. It is a reproduction of an old ambrotype found by Mrs. Fahr's great-aunt near Gettysburg, Penn., while the desperate and famous battle at that place, in July, 1863, was still in progress. Whether the ambrotype belonged to a Federal or a Confederate soldier, it is impossible now to say, as there was no name or address upon it. It was



RELIC OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—FOUND ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

picked up not far from the funder's house, at a spot where regiments from both armies had successively encamped, and where a man in either army might have dropped it. In spite of the deafening noise of the firing and the rushing to and fro of the troops, Mrs. Fahr's aunt remained at her home. She saw a vast number of the dead and wounded strewn on the field, and it is possible that among these lay the owner of the ambrotype. It would be extremely interesting if any of our readers could recognize the features depicted, and could tell whether or not the soldier, of whose wife, daughter, sister, or sweetheart this may have been the likeness, escaped alive from the fearful fight.

A Seventeenth-century Play.

Continued from page 278.

wonderful old miracle play called "Everyman," in which she played the title rôle with such dignity, with such sonorous resonance and sustained power, as to make an unforgettable impression.

I say "nameless fame" because the names of the players did not appear on the programmes, and few people knew who the brilliant young actress was who came to be known merely as "Everyman." Here was "art for art's sake," and I suppose if there were no such individual as a twentieth-century theatrical manager, Miss Matthison would have gone on thus in her humble, happy way; but fame has a monetary value, so this year we find her name in the usual "star" type and the utmost being made by managers and press agents of her last year's achievements. And this is all perfectly legitimate. We have no objections to offer. To be sure, such a course robs her of that quaint, subtle mystery with which the public so loves to envelop occasional chosen ones of fortune; but this is the age of the calcium light, and the ancient miracle plays, the "mysteries," and the beautiful old comedies must be performed in its glare if they are produced for the purpose of making money. The sputtering, overworked lime-light has blinded the public eye, and nothing is visible that doesn't come into the glittering circle.

This seventeenth-century performance of "Twelfth Night," which before this goes to press will have removed to Daly's Theatre, should be seen by every student of Shakespeare or of English literature, history, manners, or men. It is not a true picture of the seventeenth century, to be sure, but is as nearly a reproduction of the manners of that period as "modern inconveniences" will allow, and to anybody who doesn't enjoy it I would enthusiastically recommend "Babes in Toyland" or "Glittering Gloria."

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

ANOTHER ONE of the big fraternal orders is in trouble with some of its members and subordinate societies, and threats of secession and court proceedings fill the air. The organization in question is the well-known Ancient Order of United Workmen, which has a membership, it is stated, of about 200,000 scattered over the Union. The difficulty is between the supreme lodge and the grand lodge which includes Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont in its jurisdiction, and has about 40,000 members. For several years, it appears, the Massachusetts members of the order have felt that the calls upon them for the emergency fund of the parent organization were excessive; that they were contributing unduly to meet claims of other locations where contributions were less generous. The general deficiency in the funds of the supreme lodge led to the decree last summer to advance the rate of assessments. The added burden was discussed at a special session of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge in November, and the decision was to cease contributions to the guarantee fund of the supreme lodge on and after January 1st, and thereafter to manage its finances in the interest of the members in the State. The supreme lodge, or parent organization, has resisted this proposal and carried the matter into the United States Court for settlement. A bill in equity has been filed asking that the action of the Massachusetts lodge be declared null and void. I mention this case here simply to show how difficulties always and everywhere spring up like thorns along the path of the fraternal orders. "A word to the wise," etc., etc.

"K." Cleveland: I will make inquiries.
"K." Philadelphia: It is not regarded as among the best by any means.
"Isaac Newton": 1. Have nothing to do with it. 2. Do not believe in it or in any other form of assessment or semi-assessment business.
"C." Cleveland: I cannot tell how long any such fraternal organization will last, but its life will be altogether too short to suit conservative men.
"P. M." Brooklyn: Write directly to the company. It ought to advise you better than any one else. Don't fall into the hands of outside brokers, who sometimes are sharks.
"G." Harrisburg, Penn., and "L." New Castle, Penn.: As I have repeatedly said, it is a bad policy to mix up life insurance with a gift enterprise. No substantial, old-fashioned company does this kind of business, and you ought to take insurance in none but the best.
"M. T." San Antonio: 1. Excellent. 2. Would not give it the preference. 3. All depends upon your circumstances. If you have means, and desire investment as well as insurance, a twenty-year endowment will suit you very well. 4. There is little difference among the strongest and best.
"L." Holly Springs, Miss.: I do not believe in any of the fraternal orders, excepting for temporary benefits. In the end you will find better results and greater satisfaction in old-line insurance. It is a comfort to know that you have something coming to you, even if your policy lapses. You get nothing in a fraternal order except the possibility of additional assessments.
"J. K." Johnstown: 1. The Penn Mutual, Provident Life, and the Northwestern, of Milwaukee, all stand well. 2. The endowment insurance paid in a single premium certainly assures you of a final result on which you can bank, but, as you say, you have to wait for it. If you are able to save, you might do better to make the payments annually. It would be cheaper.

The Hermit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 283.

"A." Cambridge, Minn.: I do not call it a safe investment.
"C." New London, Conn.: Complaint was made not long ago to the Attorney-General regarding the firm. I would not give it a first rating.
"K." Indianapolis: Preferred for three months. Excellent bonds netting 4 per cent. include the Reading general 4s around 95, the Northern Pacific 4s around par, the Norfolk and Western con. 4s at a little less than par, and the Atchafalpa gen. 4s, also around par.
"S. S. S." Mass.: You are not alone. No one is making anything to speak of on Wall Street in these days. The market had seldom been so inactive as in the past few weeks. This lethargy cannot last. Stocks must either go up or down, and unless a large short interest accumulates, justifying an advance, prices will be more apt to recede than to improve.
"R." Charlestown, Mass.: 1. The Copper King, of Arizona, has been changing its management, and the change has not been made too soon. I do not think much of the property, which is largely in the nature of a prospect. Your stock certificate ought to give you the name of the secretary or president, to whom you can write. 2. Strong board, good prospects.
"H. M." New York: The statement of the American Ice Company was up to the close of the fiscal year, and embraced an expenditure of about half a million dollars, made since January 1st, for harvesting the icecrop for the coming season. In other words, money was borrowed to pay for a stock of goods, which is now on hand and marketable at much more than cost. With anything like an ordinary summer the company should make the best showing in many years.

Continued on page 285.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Blood Poison



CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of Blood and Skin Purifiers, has wrapped about it a complete description of the treatment for Blood Poison, Scrofula, and other Constitutional Humors. Cures are speedy, permanent, and economical.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



The renaissance of bicycling brings with it one of the finest mechanical devices invented since the beginning of this industry. The

TWO-SPEED GEAR CHAINLESS BICYCLE

Enables the rider, by a slight pressure of foot on pedal, to change from high to low gear for hill climbing and difficult roads.

Eastern Department, Hartford, Conn.

"Columbia" "Cleveland"
"Tribune" "Crawford"
"Fay Juveniles"

Western Department, Chicago, Ill.

"Crescent" "Rambler"
"Monarch" "Imperial"
"Crescent Juveniles"

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

A Clear Complexion

To clear the skin of pimples, moth patches and other defects, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap daily for toilet purposes. It's the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to be a specific for skin diseases.

25c. a cake at all drug stores, or mailed on receipt of 50c. by THE C. S. CRITTENDON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cts.

BOND & LILLARD WHISKEY IS THE BEST

Neglected Business

Neglected or muddled affairs and distant business investigated and straightened out by able, experienced business men, with twenty years' special training and individual facilities in every city and town of the United States and Canada. No criminal or divorce cases accepted.

A. E. FULLER, 140 Nassau Street, New York.



BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS effectively relieved. Sold in boxes only. Avoid imitations. Fac-Simile Signature of J. B. Brown on every box.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 284.

"H." Troy, N. Y.: Report sent.
 "G. A. B." Boston: Preferred for six months.
 "S." Warren, O.: Money applied on subscription.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED



Dr. Whitehall Negrine

Here is the one physician who has really conquered Rheumatism in all of its various forms. Years of study as a Specialist, devoted to this dread disease, have made sure his phenomenal success by curing the most stubborn cases. To help you realize that the above statement is true, we will forward on application, a trial box of Dr. Whitehall's Rheumatic Cure absolutely free, thus assuring you immediate relief, demonstrating the fact that your Rheumatism can be cured at home, easily, simply, pleasantly, and at trifling cost. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Address

The Dr. WHITEHALL NEGROINE CO.,
174 Main St., South Bend, Ind.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most striking Decoration Day illustration forwarded by May 9th next; a prize of \$10 for the finest Fourth of July picture reaching us by June 12th; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by December 4th, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

THE "CAMERA NUMBER" CONTEST.

All amateur photographers are invited to compete in a special prize contest arranged for the "Camera Number" of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, to be issued on April 28th. The entries will close on April 8th. No restriction is placed on the themes of the photographs to be submitted. For the best picture on any subject whatever, intended for this contest and sent to this office by April 8th, a prize of \$10 will be awarded; for the next in merit a prize of \$5; while \$2 each will be paid for all other pictures accepted. The honor and the profit of winning in this competition should stimulate our most skillful amateur artists to their best efforts.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

WE TEACH PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY MAIL. WORKERS who have a thorough knowledge of photography will win the prizes announced above. Have you the necessary training to enable you to compete? If not ask us to send you the prospectus of our course for amateur photographers. Graduates of our school can compete with the best photographers in this line of work. Students are under DIRECT PERSONAL INSTRUCTION AND CRITICISM. Diplomas issued. OUR TERMS ARE LOW, thus placing a photographic education within the reach of every amateur. Write for our prospectus.

The Boston Correspondence School of Photography,
Twenty Concord Square, Boston.

"P." Fall River, Mass.: Nothing known of it on Wall Street.

"G." Harrisburg, Penn.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"J. X. L." Augusta, Ga.: Opinion divided. Would not sacrifice my Corn Products until situation is more clearly disclosed.

"G." Webster, Mass.: Preferred for six months. I find no quotations on the stock. Can you give me the address of the company?

"H. C. P." St. Paul: 1. Write to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York. 2. Ditto. 3. No book is as good as a little experience.

"C." Binghamton, N. Y.: All stocks with a par of \$100, when they fall to such low figures as 5 or less, are in more or less danger of a call for additional funds, which might be termed an assessment, in case of the necessity of reorganization.

"B." Ludlow, Vt.: I would not sacrifice my Norfolk and Western. You will probably get nearer your price in some upward turn in a fluctuating market. If you could exchange it for \$50 common, on the same basis, the change might be advisable.

"J. M. W." New York: Preference continued for six months. The M. K. and T. second 4s are a fairly good speculation around 75. The range this year has been from 75-82 to 81. On the present basis of earnings the interest is assured. They have not defaulted.

"F." New York: I know of no "safe investment" that would pay you 8 or 10 per cent. Anybody who promises you such returns in these days, when safe investments are returning only 4 per cent., is not trustworthy. Put that down as a settled rule of business.

"P." Columbus, O.: I agree entirely with your judgment. Wabash is very heavily capitalized, and before anything can be paid on the preferred or common the \$25,000,000 debenture B bonds are entitled to 6 per cent. interest. Less than 4 per cent. is being earned on these bonds.

"B." Charleston, S. C.: The Hocking Valley first 4 1-2s, the Norfolk and Western con. 4s, Ches. and Ohio first 4 1-2s, M. K. and T. first 4s, St. Louis So. Western first 4s, So. Carolina and Georgia first 5s, and the Balto. United Railway and Electric first 4s are all excellent bonds and reasonably safe, though not gilt-edged.

"L." Holly Springs, Miss.: 1. So. Pacific at 40, if the earnings are properly reported, is more attractive than Wabash preferred at 30. 2. Mo. Pacific at 80 is better, because its dividends carry it, and dividends seem to be assured. 3. Your question has been asked many times and by many old readers. I prefer not to disclose it.

"B." Malden, Mass.: Preferred for three months. 1. Daly-West, like all other mining stocks, is a gamble. Insiders who know all about it have the advantage of any outsider who buys. 2. I see nothing that would cause a rise in Copper shares unless it might be a settlement of the long-standing and perplexing Amalgamated difficulty. Do not regard the Cripple Creek stocks with favor.

"P." Milwaukee, Wis.: Preferred for three months. The Allis-Chalmers Company, engaged as it is in the manufacture of machinery, is particularly liable to acute competition. It was enormously over-capitalized, and I do not believe that the 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred are safe during periods of depression. Good men are interested in the company, but many a good man has gone wrong, especially on the stock market.

"W. L." New York: 1. The constant requirements of the Atchison for additional funds, in spite of its reports of large surplus earnings and the fact that it runs through a country much of which is far from profitable territory, has led many to question whether the 4 per cent. dividends can be continued in an era of great depression. It is no doubt true that the declaration of this dividend was not approved by some of the directors. Considering the vicissitudes of this great railroad system, it has done well, during a prosperous era. How well it can do under changed conditions is problematical. 2. Note weekly advices and suggestions.

"F. F. S." Philadelphia: 1. Statement was inadvertently made and was promptly corrected in last issue. 2. The Clover Leaf is a valuable little road, which some day expects to be absorbed on a substantial basis. It has been understood that the Vanderbilts were interested in it. For this reason both the common and preferred have had spasmodic rises. On declines, both are regarded with favor by speculators. 3. Talk is frequently heard of the possibility of doubling the capital of D. L. and W. Its last report showed earnings three times as great as the dividends paid. Hence its demand for investment purposes. Del. and Hudson is in the same class.

"W. T. K." Conn.: 1. I have not heard that there was any default. It is impossible to give the value of the assets. No report is available. 2. The Soo railroad passes through a country that is being rapidly developed. The line extends from Sault Ste. Marie via Minneapolis to Port Huron, N. D., with a spur to Bismarck. A controlling interest has been acquired by the Canadian Pacific. There is \$14,000,000 common and only \$7,000,000 preferred. It traverses an agricultural country which is rapidly being settled. 3. The cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock of Inter. Mer. Marine has never paid a dividend. The company was launched over a year ago. I find that the authorized capital is \$60,000,000 each of common and preferred. This makes the common look less attractive, though, being a Morgan stock, many regard it as a fair speculation.

"A. R." New York: 1. I have frequently given my opinion of the market's future. That opinion has not changed. There are evidences in some directions of a slight improvement in trade. The demand for iron is better than it was earlier in the year, and a large part of the Steel Trust plant is now in operation. Whether this is an industrial spurt or not remains to be seen. The presidential year is not usually a good business year, and our banking interests are not a little concerned over the financial possibilities of the war in the East, especially if it should spread so as to involve England, Germany, and France. 2. You ask a poser when you want to know how it is that "railroads which have enjoyed so much prosperity for several years are now eagerly trying to borrow money at high rates of interest." The answer is that these railroads spent money faster than they earned it, and pursued this spendthrift policy largely because it was to the personal advantage of men on the inside. Every one knows that the purchase of enormous blocks of railway shares at fancy prices, by some of the great railway systems, gave insiders who bought the stocks on the information they had, and long before the public knew it, a fine opportunity to obtain enormous profits. It will be observed that none of the railroads in the annual reports disclose the prices paid for these stocks. Some day the stockholders will ask for an investigation. 3. I see nothing in Ont. and Western excepting distant possibilities, and so far as dividends are concerned, they are very remote. This is one of the roads that is in the hands of trustees. The rest of the stockholders have nothing to say. The trustees are therefore in fine shape to know what is going on and to take advantage of it long before the rest of the stockholders have their eyes open.

Continued on page 286.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Piso's Cure will cure your cough, relieve soreness of the lungs, and help difficult breathing.

EXCEPTIONAL durability, combined with perfection of tone and touch, makes the Sohmer Piano peculiarly adapted to the use of pupils and teachers in establishments where piano-playing is taught.

SAVE 33 CENTS A DAY

AND PUT IT WHERE IT WILL WORK FOR YOU 24 HOURS EVERY DAY; WHERE IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AND WHERE IT WILL PAY YOU 12 TO 18 PER CENT. ANNUALLY

If you are able to save \$10 a month and want to invest it to the best possible advantage, I would like to send you some information which I know will interest you.

I offer you an opportunity to virtually become a partner in an old established and very profitable business, by paying in only \$10 a month.

The business is as staple as wheat. It has been established for ten years and has been making money—more each year—ever since it was established.

Last year it paid 17 per cent. in dividends and is expected to pay even more this year. The annual business now amounts to \$1,250,000.

The circumstances which enable me to make this offer are very unusual and I am taking advantage of them to advertise the Investment Department of my business.

I want you on my list of investors and I know that you'll be on to stay if you will take advantage of this opportunity.

I will send you free upon request, complete information concerning the business, its management, sales, finances, etc. Everything is open and above board and I do not expect you to invest a single dollar until you have the complete story about the business and my reasons for making you this offer.

You will also have an opportunity to make a personal investigation of the plant and the business if you desire—but that's a matter for you to decide later. You are probably familiar with the business now, in a general way, but I can surprise you with some new facts and figures.

You will be interested, too, in reading the letters from the several hundred people who have already accepted this opportunity. I will send you these with the other interesting information if you write promptly.

A POSTAL CARD WILL DO—SEND IT TO-DAY

W. M. OSTRANDER, INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT,
429 North American Building, Philadelphia



BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Has for Thirty Years Been Recognized By the Medical Profession as an Invaluable Remedy in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Pregnancy, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis. Time Adds to the Voluminous Testimony of Leading Clinical Observers.

Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., Ex-President Louisville Clinical Association, and Editor of Notes on "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Louisville, Ky. (See "Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics," fourth edition, revised by Kenner.)

"In the treatment of Gout and all the manifestations of Uric Acid Poisoning, is indicated and will be found very efficient. In Rheumatism, especially the chronic expression, we shall find the water very valuable. The waters of both springs have been found by extensive trial to possess remarkable solvent powers over Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. We have the authority of that great clinician, Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is of great value in Bright's Disease, and Hammond and other great observers find it greatly beneficial in this condition. In dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal disorders the water has been found very efficacious. In vomiting and nausea of pregnancy there is BUFFALO LITHIA WATER frequently no remedy more efficacious than BUFFALO LITHIA WATER shows itself to be."

Medical testimony mailed to any address. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

WILL MAKE HAIR GROW!



Evans Vacuum Cap
This appliance will massage the scalp and force a free and healthful circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. The cap is used ten minutes twice a day and the effects are pleasant from the very beginning. Sold on 30 days' trial. Call on or address Evans Vacuum Cap Co., St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg.; New York Office, 1800 Brox way.

NOTE: To those who find it convenient to call at our offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations free, to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

German-American Genealogical Researches.

First-class German Genealogist offers himself for Genealogical Researches for American Families of German origin. Small commissions respectfully declined. Correspondence: English, French or German. References and Terms on Application. Stephan Reule von Stradonitz, LL.D., Ph. D., 16 Marlenestrasse, Gross-Lichterfelde (Germany).

ASTHMA Cured to stay Cured. Health Restored. Book 231 FREE. F. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

Reduced Rates on Household goods to or from Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon. Write Bekins Household Shipping Co., 57 1-4 Washington Street, Chicago.



"Y and E" Vertical Filing

HERE'S THE OUTFIT YOU'VE NEEDED FOR A LONG, LONG TIME

You keep all related letters or papers in consecutive order in a manila folder.

You file the folder vertically (on edge) in this roomy oak tray, behind alphabetical guides, where they're kept upright by a sliding compressor.

Instead of a littered desk—you have all records classified.

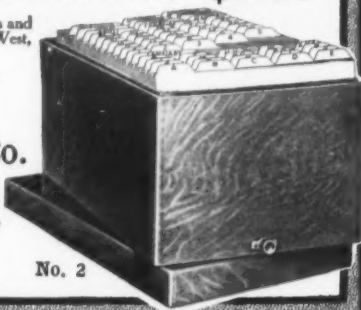
You gain instant reference.



No. 1

Offer No. 1:
Large, handsome, golden oak tray (with cover) 13 in. wide x 20 1/4 in. high x 20 1/4 in. deep, outside; complete with 250 manila folders for papers 8 1/2 x 11 in.; and one set 25 alphabetical guides (A-Z)—a complete Filing System suitable for Office Managers—Department Heads—Merchants—Dealers and Professional Men of every class **\$6.85**

Offer No. 2:
Complete tray with cover (see below)—together with 200 manila folders, one set 25 alphabetical guides (A-Z), one set daily guides (1-31), one set monthly guides (Jan.-Dec.)—an Automatic Memory Promoter (as well as a complete filing system) especially designed for Credit, Advertising and Order Departments **\$6.85**



No. 2

Either outfit shipped to any railroad station East of the Dakotas and Missouri River PREPAID ON APPROVAL. For points West, deduct 5 per cent. in lieu of freight.

If it does not meet your needs EXACTLY, send it back. Complete Vertical Booklet No. 505 sent on request. Do you wish it?

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The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto-Montreal

Pennsylvania Railroad's Washington Tours.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad's sixth three-day personally-conducted tour to Washington will leave New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Elizabeth, and Trenton March 28. Round-trip rates—only difference being in the hotel selected in Washington—are \$12 and \$14.50 from New York; \$10.50 or \$13.00 from Trenton, and proportionate rates from other points. Tickets cover railroad transportation for the round trip and hotel accommodations. A special side trip to Mt. Vernon may also be taken. All tickets are good for ten days, with special hotel rates at expiration of hotel coupon. For itineraries and full information apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agents, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; or George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY

OPIUM and **Liquor Habit** cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write **DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO.**, Dept. 1, 4, Lebanon, Ohio.

RADIUM

Special Illustrated edition on the discovery, manufacture, properties and possibilities of this marvelous mineral. Most complete magazine compilation ever published. Postpaid inc. Mention this paper.

Western Miner & Financier, Denver, Colo.

Business Chances Abroad

COMPETENT observers declare that the time is now opportune for introducing American tin-plate into France. There are two manufacturing tin-plate at Nantes, and they are both prosperous. One of them, though belonging entirely to French owners, is in the hands of British operatives. British methods of manufacture are almost exclusively followed in both factories. Last year, in spite of the high tariff duty, and in spite of the decreased demand for tin-plate, on account of the failure of the sardine catch, British tin-plate exporters managed to sell considerable quantities of tin-plate in the French market. There is a popular idea that the British product is better than the French, and this helps the British exporters. In any event there is a large and constant demand in western France for tin-plate, and in Nantes the consumption for the manufacture of cans and boxes used in the preservation of fish, vegetables, and other alimentary products is enormous. If the matter interests any of our tin-plate manufacturers our consul at Nantes, Mr. Ridgely, says he will furnish the name of an energetic and reliable Frenchman who would like very much to enter into relations with some of them. Tin-plate could be shipped to Nantes either via Havre, Bordeaux, or Antwerp, and it would be easy to ascertain in New York the cost of transportation.

AMONG THE larger European countries there is none that offers a more inviting field for American trade than Austria. This is particularly true of Bohemia, which offers an almost virgin market for modern American office furniture, systems, and devices, a market which could be made most profitable to the pioneer exporters. American manufacturers have in the past relied too much upon advertising in the United States. American newspapers, trade papers, magazines, etc., are not circulated in Austria, and manufacturers should take it for granted that their office devices are unknown in that country, as well as in other parts of Europe. American manufacturers have also relied too much on local European agents for the introduction of their merchandise. The efforts of these agents are crippled by both lack of knowledge concerning the special qualities of American devices and the necessary division of efforts to satisfy the numerous firms they represent.

THERE IS a large field for American business enterprise in Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, according to a report of our consular representative at that point, Mr. William F. Doty. It appears that a former consul in Tahiti has inaugurated an American company to handle the wholesale interests of the colony. The capital is \$50,000. The local merchants, it is said, regard the enterprise in a favorable light, in view of the announcement that no established interests will be antagonized. Banking facilities will be afforded the community. The new company aims to save the commissions of middlemen to the local merchant; to stimulate trade by paying cash for produce to the merchant, and by branding and guaranteeing quality of goods, etc. American dealers and manufacturers may find it to their interest to learn further of this matter, which they can do by directing inquiries to Consul Doty at Tahiti.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 285.

"F. E." New York: Thank you.
"T. D." Fargo, N. D.: Preferred for one year.
"G. W." Oakdale, Penn.: Preferred for three months.
"R. W." Philadelphia: Preferred for six months.
"Chicago," S.: Will make inquiries. Preferred for three months.
"W." New Orleans: The mistake was corrected. The capitalization was inadvertently given erroneously.
"L. B." Williamsbridge, N. Y.: 1. The par of Marconi stock is \$100. The par of De Forest is \$10. 2. Not an investment.
"F. F. S." Philadelphia: Thank you for the information you give. It ought to mean better things for International Mercantile Marine.
"D." Albany, N. Y.: United Gas Imp. of Philadelphia pays 4 per cent., and does not look dear around 80. It certainly has a most valuable franchise.
"Constant Reader," New York: I certainly would not regard it as a safe investment for a rainy day. Better keep your money in a savings bank or buy a guaranteed railroad stock or a first-class bond.
"A." Pittsburg, Penn.: 1. I would not sacrifice Amalgamated Copper, for some day the conflict with the Heinze interests must end, and when it does Amalgamated ought to be benefited. 2. National Fire Proofing is too heavily capitalized now.
"B." New Haven, Conn.: No shares of the company are traded in on Wall Street. It is a small industrial, and its success depends upon the vigor and honesty of its management. If you know any one on the inside, he might advise you better than I.
"R." Little Falls: The U. S. Steel 5s quoted around 70 are not a first, but a second, mortgage, and they must default on their interest charges for two years before foreclosure proceedings can be brought by the holders. If they were an investment they certainly would sell higher. They are a fair speculation only.
"S. St." New York: The Con. Tobacco 4s pay 4 per cent., and are said to have been pooled around 65. Insiders have been advising their friends to purchase them at anything below that figure. They are not an investment bond, however. Speculatively, the Wabash Bs stand better, but the latter do not pay interest.
"M." Brattleboro, Vt.: 1. As I have already pointed out, the best speculative investment in the Wabash securities is to be found in the B debenture bonds. 2. Was promised the coming spring. 3. Southern Pacific's earnings are well maintained, and if one can buy it on a scale-down, it is a good stock to trade in.
"L." Ithaca, N. Y.: The annual meeting of the N. Y. Transportation Company will be held at Jersey City, April 4th, at noon. You can send your proxy in blank to me, and I will try to have a stockholders' representative present. At the last annual meeting of this company the stockholders were ignored in the most brusque, I will not say brutal, manner. You should attend and insist upon your rights.
"D." Janesville, Wis.: Wis. Central has shown a decided increase in earnings the past two years, and its physical condition has been much improved. The slackness in the iron trade has been reflected in its earnings, but the railroad is a valuable property and some day with a revival of business will be worth considerably more. It sold last year as high as 55 to 33 for the preferred, and this year from 38 to 48. The preferred is a safer purchase than the common.
"Stox," Atlanta: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Inadvertence was corrected by me. 1. With prospects of a reduction in the dividend on Steel preferred the common is still further away from dividends than it ever has been. There is no reason why it should not decline to the level of other low-priced industrials. Having voting power, it is attractive at present prices to those who may desire to secure control of this gigantic corporation. It is reported that large interests bought all the stock offered around 10. I still believe that Amer. Ice common is worth more than Steel common.
"M." Uniontown, Penn.: "M." Pensacola, and "H." Nazareth, Penn.: The American Ice Company, by a union of the three proxy committees, elected a board of directors, embracing among others Mr. Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; E. T. Bedford, a director of the Standard Oil Company; Guy B. Johnson, also connected with the Standard Oil; Enos Wilder, largely connected with South American trade; Robert M. Thompson, a gentleman of wealth and position, and Wesley M. Oler. The last named is the only member of the old board of directors who was re-elected. It is not true that the Standard Oil controls the company, but it will be seen that gentlemen interested in the former are now largely interested in the latter. The stockholders' committee received proxies for about one-fifth of all the outstanding shares of the company—that is, proxies representing a little over \$7,000,000. The Greenough committee secured about \$4,200,000 and the ice company about \$6,100,000. These three combined, and with proxies given by stockholders who were present they were able to represent about half the entire capital stock. The opposing stockholders represented only a few thousand shares. The stockholders' committee was compelled to make a compromise with the other committees, because the former by no means controlled the situation, and it is conceded that it united on the strongest board of directors the company has ever had. Starting out with a superb ice crop, all the financial backing it requires, and with Wesley M. Oler, perhaps the best and most practical ice manager in the United States, as president, the outlook, with normal weather this year, is certainly most favorable. The deficit for the year was about \$8,000, compared with over \$160,000 last year.

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